THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

U. S. S. Sturtevant Sunk; New Thrusts at Mandalay; Dimout Clarity Asked

The World's Day—April 27, 1942

The War: U. S. Destroyer Sunk Off Florida

At Sea: The United States destroyer Sturtevant has been sunk off the coast of Florida "by an underwater explosion within the past 24 hours" with most of the crew being saved, the Navy announced. [Ship losses the past week: Page 7.]

Burma: New Japanese thrusts toward Mandalay-Lashio Road and Pyawbwe, 85 miles south of Mandalay, further endanger United Nations' position.

Russia: Resumption of major action was anticipated at any moment as Russian and Nazi armies sparred for openings along 2,000-mile front. [Page 7.]

Africa: Free French planes of the Bretagne squadron were reported to have struck from Chad, French Equatorial Africa, at an Italian desert column in southern Libya.

South Pacific: New and successful Allied air raids were carried out over the week end on Lae in New Guinea and Bougainville in Solomon Islands.

In the air: Bombing the German port of Rostock for the fourth consecutive night, the RAF was said to have dumped a total of 1,600,000 pounds of bombs on the city in four nights. German planes bombed Bath, England, while Rome reported that British planes struck at Catania, Sicily. [Pages 1 and 6.]

New England: Explanation on Dimouts Wanted

New England waterfront residents and business firms asked civilian defense officials to clarify indefinite and contradictory instructions for compulsory coastal dimout ordered by the Army prior to declaring Atlantic Coast a military area. [Page 2.]

New England and the rest of the Atlantic Coast was dimmed out last night and will continue so for the "duration" under orders of the Army, which announced plans for strict military control of the eastern seaboard. [Page 2.]

Third drive within year and a half for wage increases in the woolen and worsted industry was begun by Textile Workers' Union of Congress of Industrial Organizations. [Page 5.]

Edward H. James, retired Concord, Mass., lawyer, was held in $10,000 bail charged with criminal libel against President Roosevelt. [Page 1.]

Entire crew of 35 of American freighter reached Portland, Maine, safely after their ship was sunk by a U-boat. [Page 2.]

Americas: Coalition Rules Argentine Chamber

Control of Argentina's Chamber of Deputies was gained by a coalition opposing the neutrality policy of Acting President Castillo. [Page 3].

Far East: Japanese Arrest Chinese in Java

Japanese occupation authorities in Java announced the arrest of 200 Chinese charged with anti-Japanese activities.

An Australian food council to be the supreme authority for advising the Government on supplying the services and civilians, was formed by Supply Minister John Beaseley, it was announced.

In Europe: Six Belgians Executed by Nazis

Six Belgians were executed by a Nazi firing squad for alleged sabotage, while 10 other Belgians alleged to be Communists were deported to Eastern Europe.

The Vichy Government has recognized the German puppet state of Slovakia, official German dispatches announced.

Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, who has been recalled, was bid farewell in a 25-minute audience by Marshal Pétain.

National: C. of C. Head Assails Closed Shop

Albert W. Hawkes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared at the opening of its annual convention in Chicago his opposition to an "enforced" closed shop as a "thoroughly un-American" practice. [Page 3.]

The first submarine ever built completely on the Great Lakes will be launched April 30 at a Wisconsin shipyard, the Navy announced. It will be christened the Peto, being named—like all United States submarines—after a fish.

John L. Lewis's drive for unionization of milk producers met with increasing hostility in New York State from union leaders, farm organizations and political leaders. [Page 9.]

Washington: U. S. to Guard More Islands?

Occupation by United States forces of the Free French island of New Caledonia, nothwithstanding protests by the Vichy Government, was held in the Capital to be a forerunner of further similar moves in the South Pacific. [Page 1.]

Eight members of the War Manpower Commission under Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, were designated by President Roosevelt. [Page 8.]

Men with dependents, being reclassified under orders from National Selective Service Headquarters, may be called up for service in the fall, Selective Service officials said. [Page 8.]

Retail sugar sales, to be halted at midnight tonight, will be resumed May 5, when the national rationing program is started. [Page 5.]

Registration of man power in the United States was increased by approximately 13,000,000 as men between 45 and 65 registered for unspecified service. [Page 8.]

Rear Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, who recently was directed to organize a new naval command in the Southwest Pacific, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a Vice-Admiral.

Cornelius Van H. Engert, of California, United States Consul General at Beirut, Lebanon, was nominated by the President to be Minister to Afghanistan.

All domestic radio construction for new broadcast services, with the exceptions of experimental high frequency and noncommercial educational stations, was frozen for the remainder of the war by the Federal Communications Commission.

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Faces Citizenship Loss For Failing to Register

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Failure to register for selective service may cost Hubert Schmuederrich, German-born butcher's helper, his United States citizenship, five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Mr. Schmuederrich, a leader of the pro-Nazi grey shirts organization, pleaded guilty in Federal Court April 24. Judge Henry W. Goddard set May 1 as the day for sentence. United States Attorney Mathias Correa announced that he would start proceedings immediately to take away Mr. Schmuederrich's naturalization status.

Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLD | SNOW | WARM — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

M.I.T. Sends Out Class Of 469 Graduates

Solemn ceremonies mark leave-taking of seniors, more than half of whom will join armed forces.

In New England's first wartime commencement since 1918, Massachusetts Institute of Technology today graduated 469 seniors, of which nearly half will soon be marching in Army brown or Navy blue and gold.

Solemn ceremonies in Symphony Hall, Boston, were marked by the glitter of military uniforms set against the more somber black of academic caps and gowns.

To a graduating class, 43 per cent of whose members will soon be actively fighting, and the remainder of whom will be "soldiers of the laboratory," Dr. Karl T. Compton, M. I. T. President, proclaimed unwavering confidence that democracy will be victorious and that a newer, better world will be erected on the ruins of the old.

Not Years of Failure

"I do not believe that the last 25 years have been years of failure, or that we have any right to be cynical over the recurrence of war, or to lose our urge of idealism and hope—which are the qualities that make life worth living," Dr. Compton said.

"What we do need to do is to try again, first to win this war and thus preserve our freedom from violent attack, then to organize a world peace that will permit us and all other nations to work out our own destinies."

Quoting from the commencement address of his predecessor, Dr. Richard Cockburn Maclaurin, to the Class of 1917, Dr. Compton told the seniors, "On you is the burden, but also the privilege, of contributing to the successful prosecution of this war and the great reconstruction that will inevitably follow it. . . . Let there be no slackness of will nor flabbiness of sentimentality but a manly devotion to high causes at whatever cost."

Degrees Awarded

Dr. Compton awarded 469 bachelor's degrees to members of the Institute's first speed-up class. The morning ceremonies were held five weeks ahead of the usual commencement date.

Only bachelor's degrees were awarded at the exercises today. Special ceremonies for the purpose of awarding master's and doctor's degrees to graduate students will be held next month.

Of the 469 degrees given this morning, 454 were bachelors in science, 14 bachelors in architecture, and one bachelor of architecture in city planning. Seven of the recipients were women.

In addition, 104 commissions in the Officer's Reserve Corps were awarded to graduating students, sworn in by Major Joseph F. Cook, Jr., of the M. I. T. military science department. A number of men have already been commissioned in the Naval Reserve.

"You have the right kind of training to make you useful both in war and peace," Dr. Compton told the outgoing seniors, continuing to quote from the war-time consul of 25 years ago.

"Whether you go into the fight or not, whether you be active or in-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Roosevelt: Freeze Prices and Wages; Hitler Usurps Law to Tighten Grip; U.S. to Occupy More French Islands?

Defensive tone seen in speech — Transport and food problems become more serious.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull said today it looked as if Adolf Hitler were beginning to take a desperate view of Germany's chances in the war.

Mr. Hull termed it a rather frantic address to a hastily assembled group of officials. The very manner of this urgent meeting, he said, raised the question of how desperately Hitler must be viewing the situation.

By Robert Powell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—Hitler's speech yesterday before the German Reichstag has never yet been equaled for its defensive tone. It was clearly a public admission of the serious crisis through which the Third Reich is now passing.

Directly after the Führer made his speech, the Reichstag "granted" Hitler further extension of his dictatorial powers, enabling him to override the law wherever conditions of war seem to justify it.

The Führer took over these extra powers so as to remove the slackness in justice and administration through his being able to remove anybody, whether soldier or civilian, on the war or home front, whose war effort is considered unsatisfactory.

Sharp Attack on Courts

The German system of justice, administration, and transport came up for strong criticism.

"Justice," the Führer held, "must observe one end only—the winning of the war. Justice is the servant of the nation, not the nation of justice. Formal justice is to be disregarded where it has hindered the war effort."

That Germany must live is the sole issue, and Hitler threatened—amid wild Reichstag cheers—to "intervene personally where judicial sentences do not conform to Nazi ideas of justice."

This outburst of Hitler assumes its real significance when coupled with recent German decrees which have all pointed to justice coming under the Nazi party and Gestapo control.

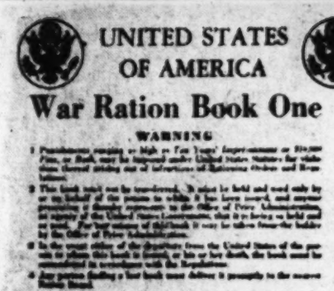
More Sacrifices Needed

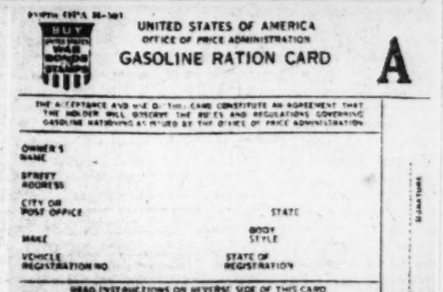
Conditions at home, even to the newest development, undoubtedly relate to Germany's man power and food problems, which have been growing in seriousness owing to the heavy losses on the Russian front during the past winter and to preparations for sacrifices which will be required during the coming spring and summer offensive.

His bitter, ironical comments on Britain and the United States indicated how uncontrolled is his

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Delay on "victory" hinted in Hitler's Reichstag speech: Page 6.





International; Harris & Ewing

Democracy Plays No Favorites

Upper: In this typical line of men between the ages of 45 and 65, waiting to register for possible non-military service, may be seen the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Leverett Saltonstall (third from right, hat on knee). This scene was in the Mason Public School, Newton, Mass.

Lower left: A portion of the sugar ration books which will be distributed to millions of housewives next week. Lower right: First picture of the gasoline ration cards which will be issued to motorists during the week after distribution of sugar ration books. This type, known as card "A," will be given to the average motorist.

Reservoir of man power built by 45-to-65-age listings: Pages 2 and 8.

Seven-day halt on retail sugar sales in effect tonight: Page 5.

Gov. Wills assails ration tangle: Page 5.

President urges heavy tax on all excessive profits and effective farm price control.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—President Roosevelt laid before Congress and the country today seven far-reaching measures, including the immediate freezing of all wages and all prices, designed to keep the wartime cost of living from spiraling upward.

In a message to an approving House and Senate, whose dissent would only be that it might favor still more drastic action, the President offered a program which he said insured "equality of sacrifice" and which called on all Americans to fight "a people's war."

President Roosevelt asked for prompt legislation to carry out two of his objectives: such heavy taxation that there will be no excessive personal or corporate profits and effective control of farm prices "in fairness to the American people as a whole."

All other objectives of his message the President thought could be achieved under existing laws or by voluntary consent.

Ceiling on Net Income

He declared that in this moment of grave national danger no person should be allowed an individual net income over $25,000.

The President asked the nation frankly to face the fact that a drastic reduction in the standard of living is inevitable under the impact of total war and the underlying purpose of all the proposals he presented to Congress today was to stabilize the cost of living.

The rise in the cost of living during this war has begun to parallel the last, he said. Judged by the average prices of basic necessities, it has already gone up 15 per cent since the autumn of 1939. It went up more than 100 per cent from 1914 to 1920.

"The time has definitely come to stop the spiral," he told Congress.

Seven-Point System

To stop this ominous trend, President Roosevelt has formulated a basic wartime national economic policy and it embraces simultaneous action on seven domestic fronts as follows:

1. To tax heavily in order that personal profits and corporate profits may be kept at a low level.
2. To fix ceilings on prices on all commodities bought by consumers, retailers, wholesalers, and manufactures, and to control rents in all areas affected by war industries.
3. To freeze wages at their present levels — everybody's wages for every kind of work.
4. To stabilize all agricultural prices by correcting the "false formula" by which Congress recently placed farm parity at 110 per cent instead of 100 per cent.
5. To encourage the increasing purchase of war bonds out of current earnings. Here the President eschews a compulsory savings plan. He says he wants to rely on voluntary methods as long as possible. He hopes for a "magnificent response."
6. To ration every scarce, essential commodity in order that availability may be in accordance with need, not in accordance with ability to pay high prices.
7. To discourage credit and

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

James Held for Grand Jury On Charge of Criminal Libel

Following a hearing this morning, at which he acted as his own attorney, Edward Holton James, retired lawyer, of Lexington Road, Concord, Mass., charged with criminal libel against the President of the United States, was ordered held in continuance of $10,000 bail for appearance before a Grand Jury of the Middlesex Superior Court.

Said in local legal circles to be the first case of criminal libel against a President to be prosecuted, Mr. James was arrested at his home on Saturday, and placed in the Concord police station on a warrant issued at the request of Massachusetts Atty. Gen. Robert T. Bushnell.

Today, he was arraigned before Associate Justice Edward B. Caiger of the District Court of Central Middlesex at Concord. The Commonwealth was represented at the arraignment by Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe. Mr. James is a nephew of Henry and William James, noted writers.

The alleged leader of Yankee-American Action, an organization openly hostile to the President, Roman Catholics, the Irish in America, and an advocate of immediate peace with Germany, Italy, and Japan, Mr. James freely admitted the publication and distribution of a handbill entitled "The Yankee Freeman."

The portion of the handbill held by the Commonwealth to be libelous read as follows:

"We brand the policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt as subversive of the Yankee tradition. From the moment that he handed over the 50 destroyers to Great Britain, he has day after day fomented war. He plotted wars against nations which had done him no harm.

"We brand him and denounce him, and all his chore-men and yes-men and sycophants as wasters of the people's money, as wreckers of the republic, as the blood-stained assassins of our soldiers and sailors."

Following the reading of the complaint against him, Mr. James, a member of the Massachusetts bar, asked and received the permission of the Court to act in his

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

U. S. Rejects Vichy Protest on Isles; War Tempo Rising in South Pacific

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—American occupation of other French, as well as British, Islands in the South Pacific is expected here shortly as the landing of United States troops on New Caledonia underlined this country's ability to give increasingly strong protection to the vital American-Australian supply line.

Completely rejecting Vichy's protest that French Free officials on New Caledonia had no authority to invite American aid, Washington is reported ready to take over all doubtful territory in the Pacific as a step in forging a ring of offensive steel around Japan.

With the Japanese and Germans showing growing interest in Vichy-held Madagascar, little surprise would be occasioned here by the announcement that United Nations forces had suddenly occupied this strategically-placed island off the southeastern coast of Africa.

Significant Development

The presence of American forces, presumably both land and air units are involved, on New Caledonia is seen as significant for at least three reasons:

1. For the first time since the war began, American occupation of undefended territory has carried United States troops nearer Japan, not away from it. It is the first permanent advance.
2. The Allies have beaten the Japanese to the punch, showing that while the situation in the Southwestern Pacific is still critical, the United Nations have made marked progress toward righting the balance of power there.
3. Not only will the new bases on the Free French island help the Allies to intercept Japanese attacks upon the American - Australian supply line, but they will enable the Allied Air Force to strike at Japanese bases on New Guinea, New Britain, and the Solomon Islands from a new direction.

Move Called Timely

The importance and timeliness of the American occupation of New Caledonia has already been proved in today's dispatch from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia. American fighter planes have driven off Japanese aircraft which persistently attempted to scout the island, apparently in preparation for an invasion attempt.

It is suggested in Australia that the Japanese would like to occupy the island as a means of avoiding a frontal and assuredly costly attack upon Australia. Japanese control of New Caledonia would seriously menace sea and air com-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

U. S. Aid on Way New Zealand Told

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 27

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to Washington, told his countrymen last night that assistance was on the way from the United States.

Describing his nation as "the last bastion in our supply route from America to Australia," Mr. Nash said, in a radiocast:

"Those who are listening in New Zealand can take heart from my assurance that there are now American airplanes, American equipment, American reinforcements, going to do their part."

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 27—The war tempo in the Southwest Pacific is increasing appreciably. The past week end has seen not only heavy Allied air attacks on Japanese bases at Rabaul, New Britain's Lae and New Guinea and elsewhere, with United States forces landing at New Caledonia, but Japanese air activity has been far heavier than at any time since the initial attacks on Darwin, Australia, Feb. 19.

On April 24, the enemy made a heavy attack on Darwin. On the same day, he attacked with 15 Zero fighters near Port Moresby, New Guinea, and with eight bombers at Tulagi in the Solomon Islands. The Darwin raid involved

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Japanese imperil key cities of Burma: Page 6.

The War and You

With President Roosevelt's message to Congress dealing with the impact of war on our standard of living, other developments today served to bring the grimness of war to New England homes.

Shortage of oil and gasoline continued to make news as the first forms for gas rationing arrived here (see picture this page), and full directions for applying were made public (page 5).

Asserting there is wide confusion in public thought concerning the true status of gas supplies, Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont today telegraphed President Roosevelt pleading for clarification, and for an end to conflicting statements, charges and counter charges from Washington (page 5).

Affecting thousands of New Englanders along the coast was the Army's order for dimming of all lights visible from the sea. This order, transmitted to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, means diversion of traffic in certain areas, blackouts in others, dim lights nearly everywhere near the shore. (Details: Page 2.)

The vast machinery for sugar rationing has been put in motion. Wholesalers, retailers and big quantity consumers start registering Tuesday, small buyers May 4, 5, and 6. Moratorium on retail sales starts tonight. (Latest news; page 5.)

Registration of men 45-65 progresses with 90 per cent listed yesterday. Balance taken care of today. (Pages 2 and 8.)

RAF Planes Blast Rostock For Fourth Night in Row

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—British bombers gave the Baltic port of Rostock its fourth consecutive blasting last night, centering their attack on the great Heinkel aircraft factory, then with scarcely a pause in their nonstop offensive resumed raiding Northern France in force today.

Fires set by the great four-motored planes in the past three nights still were burning at Rostock and guided the night raiders to their targets, the Air Ministry said.

Other swarms of RAF planes battered the docks at Dunkirk, laid mines in German-controlled waters and attacked enemy airdromes in France and the overrun Low Countries.

One bomber encountered an enemy supply ship off the Danish coast and left it blazing. Another destroyed an enemy fighter over the North sea.

"Heavy bombs were seen to burst in the (Heinkel) aircraft factory where fresh fires were started," the Air Ministry communiqué said of its Rostock raid. The Neptune submarine works previously had been blasted there, but there was no fresh account of damage to those works.

Hurricane fighters and bombers swept through the dawn Channel mists to bomb and strafe the airdromes at Mardyck and Le Touquet, famous French beach resort near Boulogne.

Buildings were bombed at Mardyck, near Calais, from chimney top level. At Le Touquet also, the attack was made from 50 feet by Hurricanes spitting shells from four cannon.

London sources indicated that the raids on Rostock last night and the night before nearly equalled those of April 23 and April 24 when a total of 400 tons of bombs were dumped on the city.

In addition to attacking Rostock on the night of April 25 Britain's great Stirling bombers penetrated deep into former Czechoslovakia to blast the great Skoda munitions works at Pilsen for the first time in a year and one-half and also attacked targets in Southern Germany and Northern France.

In the raid on the Skoda works, the Air Ministry said, each of the Stirlings dumped its load of eight tons of explosives from very low levels despite violent antiaircraft reaction.

RAF raids force Nazis to shift air strength: Page 6.

Bay State Public Safety Group Moves to Clarify Application of Coast Dimout

Home Front Patriotism Drive Opens

Under the title of "Liberty or Death Crusade," a drive to whip up patriotic fervor on the home front to a victory pitch was in full swing today under the sponsorship of the Americanism Committee of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion.

Its scope will be state-wide, and its purpose the swift elimination of "patriotic lethargy" by organizing patriotic meetings in war plants and in every community of the State, by programs in public schools, radio programs and frequent parades.

Henry C. Ryan, who won prominence for his Americanism activities during the last war, will have complete charge of the program. This is no temporary whoop-it-up drive, the Legion officials said, but will carry on "until victory is won."

"Everyone should know that the morale of soldiers at the front is greatly boosted by news of a vigorous and healthy morale at home," declared Mr. Ryan. "It was startlingly true in the last war. Morale at home has a very direct and important bearing on the boys who are carrying the battle to the front door of the enemy.

"If there is no internal collapse in Germany, we can see a long war. Nothing will be more essential than arousing America and keeping it aroused."

Kicker of Camera Gets Jail Term; Appeals and Bailed

Joseph McDonald of Jamaica Plain, distribution worker for the periodical, Social Justice, was today sentenced to three months in jail on charges of having assaulted a Boston Herald-Traveler news photographer.

The Social Justice man immediately appealed and was released in $500 bail by Judge Jacob Spiegel of Boston Municipal Court, who had found him guilty.

In a crowded courtroom, Judge Spiegel had heard testimony by Arthur Hansen, who said his camera was kicked from his hands when he attempted to take a picture of a Social Justice delivery truck on April 19. Mr. McDonald took the stand and denied the charge.

In passing sentence, Judge Spiegel declared that the attack was a "deliberate and defiant act against the property rights of another."

Bailey Aldrich of Choate, Hall and Stewart, represented the newspaperman. John J. Murphy was attorney for the defendant.

The scuffle took place in front of St. James Church, Harrison Avenue.

Boston Record Joining 3-Cent Newspapers

With the price of two Boston newspapers, the Traveler and the Evening Globe, up to 3 cents beginning today, the Boston Daily Record announced that starting tomorrow the Record also will join the rank of 3-cent papers.

This leaves only two city dailies remaining in the 2-cent class, the Boston American and the Boston Post.

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent at M. I. T. Commencement Exercises

Left to right—Capt. R. C. Grady, Captain of the Boston Navy Yard, representing Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant; Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, Dean of Science at M. I. T., and Commencement speaker; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President; Alexander Macomber, Chief Marshal, and Gen. Sherman L. Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area.

Poet Links 'Sudden Break' In Art With Moral Breakdown

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The "sudden catastrophic break" with tradition in art and literature, in the opinion of Alfred Noyes, famous British poet, coincides with the moral breakdown which brought on a second world war. He emphasized this coincidence in an interview last evening following a reading of his poems to an audience of about 300 in the New England Mutual Hall.

"I believe in form, I believe in music, I believe in harmony, I believe in order, and I am afraid I still believe in common sense," he declared, before he began his program, with the old favorite, "The Barrel-Organ," that lilting song of London sounds and London fragrances. Though he wrote it nearly 40 years ago, and apologized for any "youthful" faults it might have, his audience was very enthusiastic over the lines about the street organ's "La Traviata sighs" and "Il Trovatore cries," for "the music's not immortal; but the world has made it sweet." That is the poem, it will be recalled, with the refrain, "Come down to Kew in lilac-time (it isn't far from London!)."

"Kind of Song"

Disagreeing with modern critics who seek to rid poetry of its music, he said, "if they succeed in doing that, they will rid literature of poetry." All the poets for nearly 2,000 years, he added, from Homer down, had described their work as a kind of song, "and it would be very strange indeed if a tradition lasting that length of time had nothing in it." Looking through the history of poetry, he declared, he found nothing to parallel the complete reversal of all that had gone before, to be found during the past 25 years. In previous ages he could trace new developments, certainly, but along old principles, in a continuous, progressive flow; not a sudden, catastrophic change. He compared some of the formless modern "poetry" to some of the abstract paintings on exhibition, stating "modern" to be a question-begging term, since "there is nothing older than chaos."

As examples of poetry in which new metrical forms were invented, as can be done, he averred, by any poet with a will to work, he recited two poems by Robert Louis Stevenson, one entitled "My Wife," and one of the "Travel Songs" beginning, "In the highlands." He defied any one to match the patterns of those poems in any other works. The obscure and confusing lines of some writing of today aroused his scornful criticism. "You can approach the mystery of things," he said, "without being obscure, yourself. The more lucid you are, the more your reader will feel the mysteriousness."

"Shadows on the Down"

Readings from his long familiar works included "The Admiral's Ghost" and "The Highwayman." From his latest book, "Shadows on the Down," he read "The Escape of Old Grey Squirrel," a sequel to an earlier poem, and "On the Eve of Invasion."

The reading was for the benefit of the Bryn Mawr Regional Scholarship Fund. In introducing him, Mrs. Talbot Aldrich, chairman of the Committee sponsoring the fund, and hostess to Mr. and Mrs. Noyes during their visit to Boston, recalled that 30 years ago the poet had spoken on the same spot, when the site was occupied by an old Technology building.

Navy Air Corps Enlisting Jumps

With requirements lowered for enlistment as Navy aviation cadets, to permit acceptance of non-college men as flying officers, the Boston Navy Aviation Cadet Selection Board was stormed today by more than 200 young men anxious to sign up.

High school graduates, henceforth, will be given the same opportunity as college men for commissions in the Navy Air Corps. Successful candidates will receive gold wings and ensign's comissions with the highest military pay in the world for their rank, approximately $245 a month. Qualifications for Army flying cadets were lowered several months ago to admit men without college training.

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM

TONIGHT

By U. S. Weather Bureau

April 27, 1942

Boston and vicinity: Continued cold this afternoon and tonight. Gentle to moderate winds this afternoon becoming light to gentle tonight. Lowest temperature tonight about as low as last night.

New Hampshire: Warmer north. Little change in temperature in south portion tonight.

Vermont: Warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Monday: 9:31 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday: 9:56 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 7:58 p. m.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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M. I. T. Sends Out Class Of 469 Graduates

Continued from Page 1

active, in the reconstruction that will follow the war, you who go out into the world now cannot avoid contributing something either to the success or to the failure of the mightiest struggle in the history of the world."

Following with his own appraisal of the present war and the part the United States is to play in it, Dr. Compton drew these lessons:

"Democracies can win.

"Relative military unpreparedness is costly and dangerous.

"We must be as willing to do our share in world administration and in co-operative enforcement of peace.

"We must be alert and vigorous to maintain peace and freedom, and to make democracy work, as we have been to secure them. . . .

"I hope that when peace is again established . . . we will have learned from the past 20 years that it is far better for the peace-loving nations to go promptly together on the warpath when any nation invades another's boundaries, and force the aggressor nation to withdraw, than to refuse to face the unpleasant issue and let such situations grow and multiply into a major catastrophe."

Dr. Prescott Speaks

In completion of nearly half a century of service on the staff, Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, who retired in July as Dean of the School of Science at M. I. T., delivered the Commencement address. He was the first faculty member to have that honor.

Expressing confidence in the outcome of the war, Dr. Prescott declared:

"It may be months or it may be years, but when victory comes, as surely it will, you who are now ready to give what you have—your training, your splendid strength, and your brave spirit—will again take up anew the professional careers that must now be delayed.

"This war cannot be won by wishful thinking or evasion, but by unified action and clear vision, for 'where there is no vision the people perish.'

"Eventually, if we have the patriotism, determination, and self-sacrifice to use all our vast resources, human, scientific and material, for the common good, we cannot doubt that America will ever be the land of the free."

Governor Saltonstall, delivering the Baccalaureate address yesterday, in Walker Memorial, urged the young men especially skilled in war industry work to do their fighting on the home front.

"Production is vital," he said. "If you are part through training for a war job, finish your training. This may be a harder decision than enlisting as a soldier or sailor, but it is one not to be ashamed of."

Dock Owners Told to Light Up For Protection in Sabotage

Considerable question arose in certain quarters today as the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety undertook to carry out its share of the Army's demand for a nightly dimout along the entire Atlantic coast.

The questions arose because there appeared to be a contradiction in the orders given dock and shipyard operators by the Coast Guard and the new orders issued by the Army.

Dock owners, for example, have been under rigid orders from the Coast Guard, which is to say, the Navy, to keep their wharfs and warehouses brilliantly lighted at night to prevent sabotage. Illumination is also naturally required for night loading of ships.

Strict enforcement of the Army's orders, as apparently contemplated by the wardens of the Safety Committee, would mean a dimout of such wharfs.

Another point of difference arises in the shipyards, where it is no secret that bright lights are in use to speed around-the-clock construction and repair work.

In addition to these points, which were brought to the attention of the Safety Committee in telephone calls from wharf owners and shipyard operators, the question arose as to how far inland the dimout should extend. Presumably lights on high places would be visible at sea, and might even serve to silhouette merchants ships some miles at sea.

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Public Safety Committee, said he had been advised the Navy would patrol off shore and would daily advise the Safety office of places where the dimout should be made more effective.

The Public Safety Committee also was expecting to clarify the distance inland that householders would be required to dim out. The orders, as they now stand, apply just to property lining the shore, but it was presumed that lights visible from the sea would have to be extinguished or covered, even if they were some blocks inland.

Mr. Farley said he believed the volunteer wardens of the Safety Committee would do the work that would require about 40,000 soldiers. He said a great many wardens were on the job last night and would continue as long as the dim out lasts.

In the meantime, Frank A. Goodwin, Massachcusetts registrar of motor vehicles, pointed out that probably nine-tenths of the roads along the entire New England shore would not be visible from the open ocean.

"It would seem to me, in order to avoid confusion and great inconvenience to the public," he added, "that some one in authority should specify the roads upon which homes and vehicles must be dimmed out at night."

Mr. Goodwin pointed out that dimming of automobile lights increases danger to pedestrians, so might result in greater danger than U-boats.

The partial blackout of coastal areas, which caught most communities unawares, followed an order by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, for the dimming out of all illumination directly visible from the sea because shore lights were silhouetting passing ships to the advantage of enemy submarines.

Similar to Pacific Action

The blackout order anticipated an announcement of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, that under the direction of the Secretary of War he would name the entire Eastern Defense Command as the Eastern Military Area. This will include the New England States, the middle and south Atlantic States, Florida west to the Apalachicola River, and the District of Columbia.

The east coast action, it was pointed out, is similar to that taken on the Pacific Coast, and is an emergency measure to facilitate supervision of enemy aliens and others who might be guilty of subversive activities. Control of coastal lighting which might aid enemy ships is a major part of the plan.

The Military Area system, General Drum's statement said, is an "important and necessary adjunct to the defense of our eastern seaboard."

Fundamentally, the General explained, the plan is not to interfere in any manner with either the lives of the great mass of loyal Americans in the states included in the area or with the economic life of the area, but it does express the determination of military authorities to prevent enemy sympathizers, whether alien enemy, alien of another nationality, or disloyal Americans, if any exist, from committing any act detrimental to the national security.

The statement made it clear that no mass evacuation is contemplated. Such evacuations as may be deemed necessary will be by a selective process to remove persons held dangerous to remain at large within the area.

Police and civilian defense organizations were pressed into service last night when the order to dim shore lights was issued. A State-wide order from Mr. Farley to police and civilian defense officials in every coastal town resulted in quick action along the long Bay State waterfront.

Reservoir of Man Power Built By 45-to-65 Age Listings

Nearly three quarters of a million New England men between the ages of 45 and 64 inclusive will have registered by 9 o'clock tonight in the Fourth Selective Service listing, providing a great pool of potential workers in essential war industries.

Registration in most of New England was light today following a busy Sunday in which a large portion of those obliged to register took advantage of the opportunity to sign up on a non-work day.

In Massachusetts, Selective Service officials estimated that more than 300,000 of the State's expected 412,000 registrants signed up yesterday. Despite the rush, however, there appeared to be few delays as the 22,000 volunteer registrars were able to cope with the situation.

Among those registering yesterday and today were many veterans of the first World War and many with sons already in service in World War II.

Carrying out his promise not to register, a Charlestown, Mass., clergyman, the Rev. Wolcott Cutler, for 18 years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, failed to appear at his local registration place today. An avowed pacifist, the Rev. Mr. Cutler explained his standing by saying he did not wish in any way to appear to condone America's war against Germany and Japan.

"I am in favor of a negotiated peace," he said. "I have very little hope for a decent peace following a military victory, but I have great hope for a decent peace if it is a negotiated one."

The Charlestown clergyman has offered his resignation to the members of his parish and action will be taken at a meeting to be held tomorrow evening. He said he did not know what action the Government would take against him but that he was prepared for whatever comes.

Reaching into the senior age brackets this fourth registration found many prominent New Englanders—men in public office and active in civic affairs—signing up.

Registrants under the fourth listing are exempt from compulsory military service, but may be drafted for war work. A questionnaire listing occupational skills will be mailed to each registrant shortly, Selective Service officials said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given by Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, at 7:45 p. m.

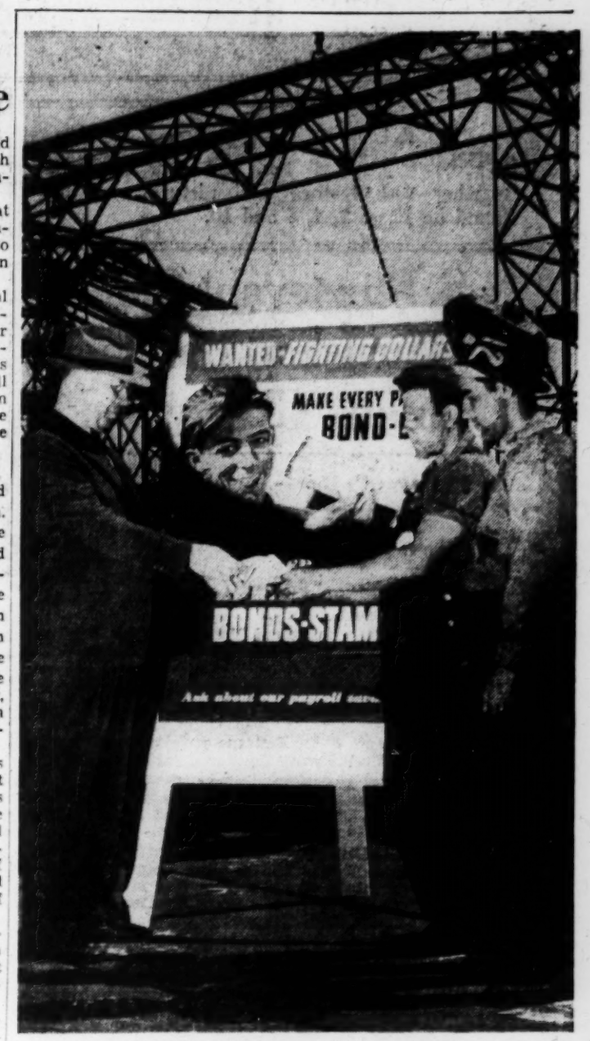
Final Concert of the Wollaston Glee Club at the Quincy High School Auditorium. Einar Hansen, violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will appear as guest artist. Open to the public at 8 p. m.

Tomorrow

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Pottery Techniques," will be the subject of the discussion as conducted by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 10

Radio Timetable: Page 4



Their Aid Is Double-barrelled

Civilian workers at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation are serving Uncle Sam two-fold. Busy constructing fighting ships to assure American sea supremacy they are also signing War Bond pledges, in the campagin to enlist every wage earner in Massachusetts. The pledge drive ends officially on May 5.

Timely Fire (for Enemy) Lit Ship Before Torpedo, Shells

PORTLAND, Maine, April 27 (AP)—Five minutes before a German submarine attacked a medium-sized American merchantman in the North Atlantic on April 20, a blaze in the smoke stack ignited canvas hatch covers and lit up the ship "like 42nd Street," a rescued crewman related.

The entire crew of 35 escaped injury and was picked up by a United Nations' warship 19 hours after the U-boat fired one torpedo and then hurled at least 35 shells at the vessel. The crew was landed here. The Navy announced the sinking yesterday.

Telling of the fire, believed caused by ignited carbon, Seaman William R. Gibbons, Jr., of New York, said "the stern looked like a sheet of flames. I was afraid the ship was going to be torpedoed then."

In the 17 minutes between the time the torpedo struck forward on the starboard side and the last man left the ship, radio operator Frank Kilgore, of San Francisco, managed to send two calls for help and "got an acknowledgment."

Capt. Antone Anderson, of Baltimore, saw the torpedo's wake just before the "tin fish" struck.

Chief Officer Frank M. Jasper of Minneapolis, Minn., said a submarine officer, speaking English, inquired as to whether anyone had been killed.

Most of the crew lost all their belongings, some fleeing only in trousers—or without them. To protect the 17 men in his boat from the cold, Mr. Jasper cut up the canvas sail cover into improvised shoes and clothing.

James Held for Grand Jury

Continued from Page 1

own behalf, and he was permitted to step down from the witness stand and take his place directly before the Judge's bench with the Commonwealth's attorney.

After admitting all the facts of publication and distribution of the handbill, Mr. James said that he would like to make a few remarks which he hoped might "clarify" his position. There being no objection, he proceeded to review portions of the complaint, bit by bit.

"I've admitted the facts," he reiterated. "But I have not admitted that it is libelous."

He briefly reviewed the platform of his organization, and was cautioned by the Court to confine himself to the points of the handbill alleged to be libelous.

Then, outlining his interpretation of "libel" as a deliberate "falsehood, done with malice," Mr. James said that there was no malice intended.

Mr. Volpe agreed with Mr. James up to that part of the statement which characterized the President as an "assassin" of the soldiers and sailors.

At this point, Mr. James said that, in his use of the word "assassin," he did not mean—"and surely no intelligent man would take this to mean"—that the President "went out and shot the men." Rather, he said, he used the other construction of the term "assassin," in the sense that one might "assassinate" a person's character. And he contended that, in such a sense, the use of the word was not libelous.

Mr. Volpe characterized Mr. James's stay in the Concord jail, "without payment of bail set, and with his picture being taken, and his being interviewed by the press as a picnic," and added that he would "find things a little different in the East Cambridge jail."

In Other Controversies

Judge Caiger ordered Mr. James held in $10,000 bail for appearance before a Grand Jury at the Middlesex Superior Court on the first Monday in May.

Mr. James has figured prominently in a number of political controversies, appearing once in a court case involving the refusal of a Jehovah Witness to salute the American Flag. He said at that time that he was not a member of that sect, but did admit that he had been connected with the defense funds in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Up to the attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. James had been a constant contributor to the local Concord paper in "Letters to the Editor" style. Most of these consisted of attacks against the Government.

DO YOU KNOW . . .

that you can aid the

Civilian Defense Program

and

Morgan Memorial

by clearing out of your attic clothing, furniture and odds and ends which would cause an incendiary fire to spread?

WE BADLY NEED the household goods in your attics and closets *for those who depend upon us.*

MORGAN MEMORIAL

85 Shawmut Ave. BOSTON Han. 9670

Boys: *Our Nation's Greatest Asset*

Send a boy to camp and

Enjoy your own summer more

Give Less Fortunate Boys a Chance!

Get them off the street corners! Help to prevent "Dead End Kids"! Send a "city-street" boy to a real 2 weeks of outdoor life in summer camp.

$15 will send a less fortunate boy from a congested area for two weeks to a summer camp for boys.

$75 will send five boys out of the city off the streets into summer camp for two weeks.

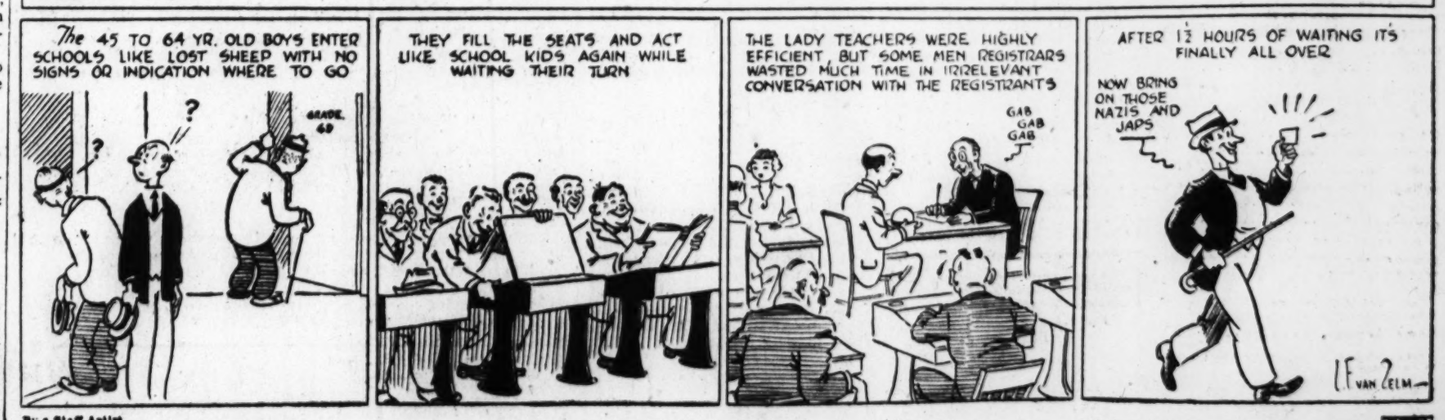
THE BOYS' CAMP, INC.

15 Green Street, Boston, Mass.

RALPH HORNBLOWER, TREASURER

CAMP LAPHAM Ashby, Mass. CAMP WING Duxbury, Mass. DUXBURY STOCKADE Duxbury, Mass. CAMP MITTON Brewster, Mass.

President, Weston Howland. Chairman of the Board, Lloyd D. Brace. Secretary, Henry Hixon Meyer. Director, Arthur T. Burger.


NEWS ITEM:- MEN BETWEEN 45 AND 64 REGISTER FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE.
The 45 TO 64 YR. OLD BOYS ENTER SCHOOLS LIKE LOST SHEEP WITH NO SIGNS OR INDICATION WHERE TO GO
GRADE 4B
THEY FILL THE SEATS AND ACT LIKE SCHOOL KIDS AGAIN WHILE WAITING THEIR TURN
THE LADY TEACHERS WERE HIGHLY EFFICIENT, BUT SOME MEN REGISTRARS WASTED MUCH TIME IN IRRELEVANT CONVERSATION WITH THE REGISTRANTS
GAB GAB GAB
AFTER 1½ HOURS OF WAITING IT'S FINALLY ALL OVER
NOW BRING ON THOSE NAZIS AND JAPS
IF VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Business Goal: Faster War Output

Delegates to Chamber of Commerce sessions give production full right of way.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 27 — Representatives of more than a million American businessmen, "big" and "small," gathered here today for the opening sessions of the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to discuss how they can help in the war effort.

The war, production for war more specifically, completely dominates the program of this thirtieth annual meeting of the Chamber. "Let's Get It Done," is the main theme, and it is evident the 3,000 delegates from 1,700 individual local chambers of commerce are concerned at the moment primarily with the national crisis, rather than with personal or professional problems.

Traditional controversies and interests having to do with the well-being of business as an economic unit are not altogether absent, but they take a back seat in the program.

This is evident in corridor conversations and in policy proposals submitted from all parts of the country for convention consideration. These indicate that American businessmen are standing wholeheartedly and unitedly behind an all-out war productive effort.

Production on Schedule

These business representatives, and their proposals, present themselves here at an auspicious time, when all reliable and unprejudiced sources of information show that the nation's war productive effort is on schedule, in some instances ahead of schedule. These men know that they come here; then, with no need for apologies, no need for excuses.

Maximum war production is the theme of many of the proposed declarations. The National Chamber, one organization urges, should adopt a resolution that it will use every possible means to obtain complete effort of businessmen in achieving and maintaining the earliest possible maximum production of war essentials. This proposal is significant in that it suggests further that such a resolution should specify that this cooperation be "unqualified and not conditioned by the attitude of labor, agriculture, or any other group."

Meanwhile it is no secret that many businessmen are dissatisfied with Federal conduct of activities not having to do with the war. They want Washington to adjourn or stop extension of broad so-called social reforms, at least for the duration of the war. It is urged specifically that "activities of Government agencies and departments calculated to harass industry and divert attention and abilities of industrial management from the problems of military production" should be dropped.

There is emphasis, too, on the need for curtailment of Federal nonessential spending, but even this, Chamber officials hold, grows from a realization of the prime importance of the war-production job.

On the question of labor legislation there is, however, bound to be some discussion going perhaps beyond the scope of the war crisis, though many business leaders contend that even here maximum war-productive efficiency is the sole consideration.

Longer Work Week

Several organizations propose that the Federal Wage-Hour Act be amended to permit lengthening of the 40-hour week to 48 hours at regular rates, eliminating the necessity, as at present, of paying time-and-a-half rates for hours worked over 40.

There will be animated discussion, too, of the question of war profits. It is a matter of what system should be applied rather than whether there should or should not be any wartime limitation or control of profits.

Generally, expedition of war production and adjustments of business and industry to emergency conditions without too much sacrifice of established practices under the free-enterprise system will mark addresses and informal discussions.

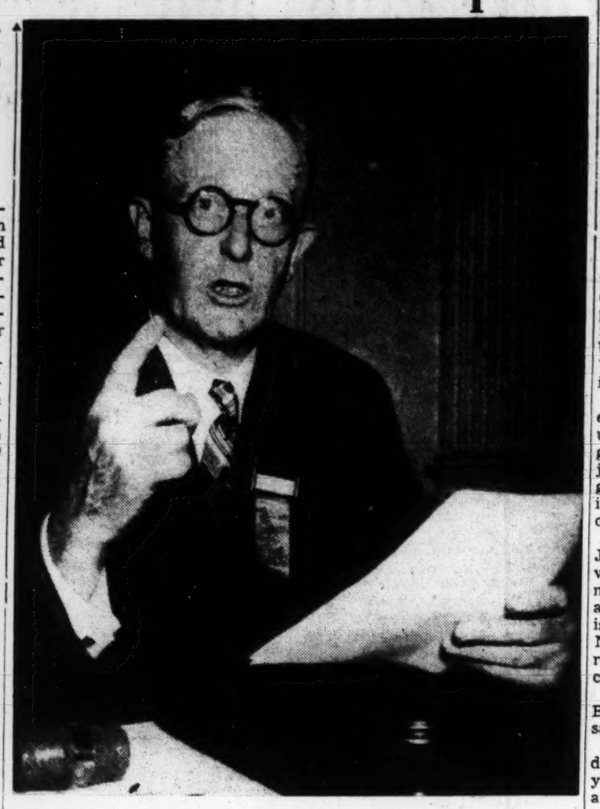
Each day of the meeting will be featured by an over-all topic. Thus, the principal topic for Tuesday is "Production," for Wednesday "Wartime Adjustment," and Thursday "The Forward Look."

The program today is taken up chiefly in registration and in general sessions of the National Council.

Among prominent speakers on the program are: Albert W. Hawkes, President of the Chamber; Francis B. Sayre, Philippine High Commissioner; Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Federal Office of Defense Transportation; Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, and Milo Perkins, Director of the Board of Economic Warfare.

In coming to Chicago for its annual convention, the Chamber is repeating a wartime precedent set in 1918. Washington, where meetings usually are held, is too crowded at present for such a gathering, it was decided.

Discussing the meeting, Mr. Hawkes declared: "We are in war, the greatest, grimmest war we have ever faced. This means that America now has one single job ahead—to win. War is a challenge to any nation to prove that it is strong. The proof must be given through production, through grand strategy, and finally through superiority in the arenas of armed conflict. . . . The big job ahead is production: guns, tanks, planes, ships, clothing, equipment; these must roll from the doors of American industry.



© Harris & Ewing

Albert W. Hawkes

President of the United States Chamber of Commerce who is presiding at that body's annual sessions in Chicago.

'Maintenance of Membership' Ordered at Kearny Shipyard

By the Associated Press

The National War Labor Board has ordered a maintenance of membership clause included in the Congress of Industrial Organizations' union contract of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Kearny, N. J., whose plant the Government once seized but later returned to private management.

The Board on April 25, voted 8 to 4, with the employer members dissenting, to require the company to enter into such an agreement with Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate.

Under terms of the clause, each employee who is a member of the union at the time the contract goes into effect or who voluntarily joins it thereafter would be obligated to maintain his membership in good standing during the life of the agreement.

Peoria, Ill. George P. McNear, Jr., whose refusal to arbitrate a wage dispute resulted in Government seizure of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, of which he is President, has called upon the National War Labor Board to revoke its "unlawful order" for compulsory arbitration.

Mr. McNear sent a telegram to Board Chairman William H. Davis, saying:

"Justice and common decency dictate that the unlawful order of your board be revoked and that an impartial emergency board be appointed as intended by the Railway Labor Act to provide the basis for settlement of just such disputes."

Mr. McNear's telegram was in reply to a warning from Mr. Davis last week that if Mr. McNear did not participate in the arbitration, steps would be taken to settle the dispute without him.

The dispute over pay scales and working conditions caused a strike of 104 employees of the 239-mile shuttle line last Dec. 28. A Federal manager assumed control of the road March 22, pending a final settlement, and striking workers returned to their jobs.

Madison, Wis. Wayne L. Morse, Dean of the University of Oregon Law School and public representative of the National War Labor Board, declared that a campaign against unions fostered by anti-labor groups in this country would come to a head in the next two weeks.

The NWLB, he explained at the University of Wisconsin Law School's spring conference, has felt that labor, by entering a wartime agreement to give up its right to strike, has placed itself wholly at the disposal of an impartial tribunal.

The Board's primary concern, he said, is to ensure maximum effectiveness in production and to achieve this, neither the employer nor the employee should have an unfair advantage, or attempt to undermine each other.

He asserted that during the last few months anti-labor groups sought to eliminate the 40-hour week. Having failed in that, he added, they have swung into attack on labor's reputation and union security.

Washington. The American Federation of Labor is about to declare itself out of sympathy with the unionization of dairy farmers by John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers, but has joined the C. I. O. in a friendly gesture to rural workers and those seeking a larger appropriation for the Farm Security Administration.

An A. F. of L. pamphlet to be circulated soon in farm areas now being canvassed by the U. M. W. organizers advises the farmers:

"The A. F. of L. does not—and will not—organize farmers into trade unions. No move in this direction has our sympathy or support. That is our stand!"

Women's Clubs Foster Pan-American Unity

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 27 —Two club women, motoring up and down Texas five years ago and talking long hours about goodwill among the American nations, laid foundations for a national meeting here this week that might be called the first institute in Pan-Americanism for the delegates of the United States 2,000,000 women.

This year's sessions of the General Federation of Women's Clubs are much more than just a convention. They constitute actually an intensive course in Latin-American relations which launches for these women a year of serious study of the elements that promise to bind the American nations closer than ever before. With daily forums addressed by notables from both Canada and the nations "south of the border" the convention becomes a real school.

The two women chiefly responsible for this are Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation, and Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, Chairman of its Department of International Relations. Mrs. Whitehurst comes from Maryland. Mrs. Armstrong is a native Texan, granddaughter of Texans. They were the ones who drove around the State in 1937, before either held her present post in the Federation, and talked about the need for a better understanding among the nations of this hemisphere.

Groundwork Built

Traveling near the border in a state which has close relations with Mexico made the women more than usually conscious of possibilities in this field. Living near the border all her life had made Mrs. Armstrong an enthusiast on this subject even before this time. It was as far back as 1935 that she persuaded the Texas club women to start their study of the subject. And even before that—years before—she had been feeling her way to her goal by studying international relations at Columbia University.

Two years ago the club members in her own State gave her an exceptional opportunity to continue her studies. They sent her on a good-will tour to Latin America and under their auspices she flew 17,000 miles, presenting to each nation a scroll bearing a good will message from Texas women. At that time she acted also as official herald for the General Federation tour which followed about six months later.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Now she is striving to help fellow club women in the United States gain an understanding of the people she came to know on this trip. She has worked with Mrs. Whitehurst who has arranged a strong program upon which will appear recognized authorities, both men and women, from these nations and from Canada. Following their addresses there will be discussion from the floor.

Now, to top off this stiff five-day course of study, there will be a post convention tour of Mexico, to give the students first-hand contact with one of the nations about which they have been studying. About 150 delegates are planning to make this trip.

After this is all over there will be more study. When the club year reopens in the fall, said Mrs. Armstrong in an interview here, the Department Chairmen will be supplied with syllabi outlining a study program. This year they will analyze the proceedings of the last eight Pan-American conferences, and the results of their conventions as they apply to American solidarity.

They are to be provided with bibliography for further study, both for this subject and for two other topics in the international relations field—the postwar world, and Far-Eastern nations.

Mrs. Whitehurst regards this study as essentially patriotic. "Pan-American understanding and solidarity, coupled with 100 per cent effort, constitute necessities for final victory in this, the greatest conflict the world has ever known," she said.

Best Form of Defense

Along similar lines speaks Mrs. Armstrong: "Right international relations are the highest form of national defense."

She maintains a cheerful outlook regarding world affairs. "Regardless of war and the disturbances apparent in the world, civilization moves forward," Mrs. Armstrong asserted. "Never in the recorded history of the world has such a spirit of unity and brotherhood manifested itself among the nations of this Hemisphere as now. Never before has this Hemisphere joined on anything. But these nations are united in their defense of freedom of justice and of the right to worship God in one's own way."

Women, she declares, are taking an interest in the larger affairs of the world as never before. They have vastly widened their horizons, she believes. She finds them warmly responsive when she talks on the subject of friendly world relations, and sympathetic with one of her favorite sayings: "When friendships among nations are established, battleships will not be needed."

Opposition Coalition Gains Argentine Chamber Control

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 27 (AP)—The opposition coalition gained control of the new Argentine Chamber of Deputies with the re-election of Radical Deputy Jose Luis Cantilo as its President.

Supporters of Acting President Castillo's "neutrality toward all" government, foreseeing defeat after the opposition earlier succeeded in electing a temporary chairman, left the Chamber in a vain attempt to prevent a quorum.

But 81 deputies—one more than a quorum—remained on the floor, giving the coalition its victory.

[The election of Señor Cantilo as President of the Chamber may be the forerunner of a Liberal movement to seek adoption of a resolution asking that Argentina break off relations with the Axis. Argentina and Chile are the only two American republics still maintaining diplomatic ties with Germany, Italy and Japan.

A resolution to this effect already has been introduced in the Argentine Chamber by Deputy Raoul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of the Argentine "Dies Committee," and reports from Buenos Aires said the opposition coalition was expected to press for its adoption.]

The Socialist contingent, which wields the balance of power in the Chamber, combined with the Radicals to give Señor Cantilo 79 votes.

Señor Cantilo's own vote went to Socialist Ernesto Boatti and another went to an independent member.

The outcome of the balloting augured a union of Socialist and Radical forces to oppose policies of Señor Castillo's conservative government. The combined parties have a majority of two votes.

Party Dissolved

ASUNCION, Paraguay, April 27 (AP)—The Liberal Party and all activities supporting it were ordered dissolved by a Presidential decree.

The decree accused the party of "high treason."

[Paraguay's Liberal Party which President Morinigo dissolved was one of Paraguay's two major political parties prior to the present regime.

The Liberals ruled from 1904 to 1936, with the Colorados as the principal opposition, until the depression resulting from the Chaco war brought about its fall. The present regime is not dependent upon parties, but upon an Army clique, for its support. Most Liberal leaders, including former Presidents Ayala and Guggiari, are now in exile in Argentina.]

Soldier Financial Outlook Good Everything Considered

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 27—What are your financial prospects as a soldier?

Pretty good, when you consider everything.

You are relieved to a great extent from civil liabilities, such as taxes, private insurance premiums and payments due under installment contracts. All the disability pensions now paid to World War veterans will be paid you or your dependents.

You can obtain Government life insurance which offers protection that soldiers cannot get from private companies and at rates somewhat lower than normal insurance.

You get all your clothing free, all your living expenses, and pay which after some months is sufficient to provide about all the recreation you have time for, if you don't demand too much.

How will the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 help you?

In case you are sued while in service, your interests are to a large extent protected by the provisions of the Act.

Limited Protection

If a landlord tries to evict your family from a rented home, the Act provides a limited protection.

If before Oct. 17, 1940, you began to buy real or personal property on the installment plan and are unable to keep up the payments, the Act prevents the seller from repossessing or retaining the property until the courts have reviewed the case.

If, because you are in the Army or Navy, you can't pay your taxes on real property, the Act forbids sale of the property to enforce collection, except when the court gives permission for the action. Interest at 6 per cent annually accumulates on such unpaid assessments, but no other penalty or interest can be incurred.

If you can't pay your income tax, the payment is deferred until six months after you are mustered out; no interest is charged on the unpaid amount and no penalty accrues.

If you are residing on a homestead on Government land, or have applied for one, you can construe your period of military service as equivalent to residence upon and cultivation of the tract.

Insurance Policy

If you hold an insurance policy with a private company, the Act provides that the policy shall not lapse for nonpayment of premiums. The protection is given on insurance up to $5,000, and all premiums and interest on them must be paid within one year after release from service. The interest is at the rate provided in the policy for policy loans.

What is the advantage of obtaining Government life insurance?

Practically all private life insurance companies late in December put a war clause in their policies, stipulating in the case of most companies that if a man taking out insurance after that date is killed in war outside the United States the face amount of coverage shall not be paid—although the premiums are refunded. Nearly all private companies, moreover, carry restrictions on occupations, such as that of aviator.

Coverage Up to $10,000

The Government in its National Service life insurance gives full coverage up to $10,000, regardless of where or how you might be killed or what your occupation might be. It operates at cost, thus saving you in premiums the normal administrative expenses of a life insurance company.

If you take out the insurance within 120 days after induction, you need not take a medical examination to obtain the policy. After 120 days, you must first pass such an examination.

The Government offers only straight life insurance to inductees. Officials recall, nevertheless, that after World War I Congress passed legislation enabling veterans to convert their life insurance into endowment policies.

What is a soldier's pay?

He gets $21 a month for the first four months, and $30 thereafter. If he has certain technical skills he may be advanced through seven grades, each grade carrying a higher salary, up to $126 a month. If he obtains specialist ratings, he may add $3 to $30 a month to his salary. After inductees have served for 12 months, they all get a raise of $10 a month.

If an inductee's former employer wishes to continue his salary or any part of it while he is in service, the law says that this shall be entirely legal.

Average Soldier Taller Than 1917 Counterpart

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP) — The average soldier is more than a half inch taller and nearly 10 pounds heavier than the men who joined the colors in 1917.

The War Department reported a study of records showed:

In 1917 the average man entering the Army was 67.49 inches tall, compared to the present average of 68.19 inches—an increase of seven-tenths of an inch.

The average weight of the 1917 soldier was 141.5 pounds, 9.8 pounds under the 151.3 pounds at which present recruits tip the scales.

Nehru Insists on Free India

CALCUTTA, April 27 (AP)— Criticizing the British Government for continuing to talk "in the old prewar patronizing language," Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Nationalist leader, declared yesterday that "we are going to make no approach to the British Government and we shall face our problems and perils with wisdom and endurance."

At a press conference, Mr. Nehru said India "would prefer to perish rather than submit to imperialism or new invader."

[Mr. Nehru obviously was answering Sir Stafford Cripps, whose recent mission to India sought to gain India's agreement to a new British plan for ultimate Indian independence. Sir Stafford in London April 22 expressed belief that there still was some possibility that a new plan for settling India's problems could be devised before the end of the war but declared that any such proposal "would have to come from India.

[Sir Stafford also said that the Indian picture was encouraging—"More encouraging than it would have been if nothing whatever had been done."]

"If Sir Stafford thinks that the position of India has improved by his visit he is grievously mistaken," Mr. Nehru said. "The gulf is greater today than before.

"It is true that events are compelling us to think of what we should do to meet problems but whatever we do we will have nothing to do with the question of cooperating with British efforts in India," Mr. Nehru continued.

"We can only co-operate as free men and a free national government with others who acknowledge us as such.

"Sir Stafford has said that we shirk responsibility. That is a curious charge when the responsibility we sought was denied us. Certainly we are not excited with the heavy responsibility of running canteens and stationery shops which we were told we could have for the Defense Minister."

$5,000,000 in Cotton Burns in South Africa

EAST LONDON, South Africa, April 27 (AP)—Cotton owned by the British Government and valued at about $5,000,000 was destroyed by fire here over the week end.

The cotton, piled in four huge stacks covering about four acres, caught fire from a spark from a trolley car.

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We've stolen a year's march on the Axis

Right NOW we're building airplane engines at the rate we were expected to hit in late Spring 1943

Listen to this, enemies of America:

You probably know our first assignment in Uncle Sam's war program — building engines for Army aircraft.

Maybe you even knew what our production schedule was supposed to be — though we won't repeat it, on the chance you haven't heard.

But we will let you in on this, just by way of giving you something to chew on:

All during the month of March we built engines at the rate set for next December.

In the first three months of '42, we turned out as many plane power plants as were asked of us *by the end of June.*

As for this month's output — April — it's already 1943 by our rate-of-production calendar; engines are now rolling off the line at the pace projected for *a whole twelve months from now!*

And if you add April's engines to those we've already built, they total more than were expected of us *by the end of this coming September.*

We can tell you something else — these engines are *good.* They're built to be *unbeatably* good; there are as many man hours of work in one of their crankshafts as in a whole Buick car.

The *very first one* passed Uncle Sam's tough requirements with colors flying, and one of the first dozen (which is something of a record) faultlessly passed the type test in record-breaking time.

They're passing flight tests, too, very handsomely — doing their job in a way to match the gallantry of the boys who fly them.

And all the while we're stepping up the number of men at work. One of our plants had more than three times as many men on the job in March as three months earlier, while another had almost four times as many.

So we're doing pretty well with our time, short as it is. Yet we're far from satisfied.

We've squeezed six months into three, will squeeze a year into six, and we're going on from there — which looks like we've stolen a year's march on your calendar, doesn't it?

All of which we thought you ought to know in case you're revising your timetable.

Buick—a division of General Motors.

WHEN BETTER ~~AUTOMOBILES~~ *war goods* ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Program of Brookline Club To Be Suited to Demands

Mrs. Albion L. White was today elected President of the Brookline Woman's Club at the annual meeting and luncheon at Longwood Towers. Mrs. White has been serving the club as its Treasurer, and is also active in the Boston City Federation of Organizations, of which she has just become Corresponding Secretary. She succeeds Miss Mary G. Pulsifer as President in the Brookline Club.

Speaking of the prospects for the 1942-43 season, Mrs. White said she had not made any definite plans for a change in the club's general policies, but added "There may have to be changes, nevertheless; hardly any club can carry on in the same way as formerly."

"One thing is certain," she said, "we shall do everything in our power to conform to the demands of the times, and to help the country in all the ways that a woman's club can do these days."

Election of Officers

Other officers elected to serve with Mrs. White were:

Mrs. William King, First Vice-President; Mrs. Francis Watson, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Harold J. Gurney, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Francis M. Conley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Matthew S. McNeilly, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Edward J. Clear, Treasurer, and Mrs. Hitchcock, who was re-elected Assistant Treasurer.

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, the club's only honorary member, and a Past President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, was guest of honor at today's luncheon.

Miss Pulsifer presided at the business session in the afternoon. A program was arranged which included the reading of comedy character plays by Franklin Lacey, young Hollywood monologuist who writes his own script, both music and lyrics.

Review of Season

During the past season, the Brookline Woman's Club observed its twenty-fifth anniversary. Mrs. David A. Westcott and Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, President and Past President respectively of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, were honor guests for the occasion. In January the club held a typical "town meeting" as the program for its Legislative Day, and various members of the Brookline town government were present to describe the work of conducting Brookline's municipal affairs.

A bazaar, luncheon, and card party were held at the Copley-Plaza on Nov. 12, to comprise what is known as the club's "Big Day." Proceeds from this day each season are devoted to the club philanthropies, and this year the occasion was successful, financially as well as otherwise.

Classes have been conducted during the year in current events, literature, and art, without charge to club members.

By a Staff Photographer

Retiring Head and New Women's Leader

Miss Mary G. Pulsifer (left) President of the Brookline Woman's Club, and Mrs. Albion L. White who was elected to succeed her, at today's annual meeting of the Club in Longwood Towers.

Former Italian Vice-Consul Is Held by F. B. I.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents took Pasquale DeCicco, former Italian Vice-Consul here, into custody recently and sent him, together with an unnamed alien, to Hartford, where immigration officials will give them a hearing before the Alien Enemy Control Board.

Earlier in the day the F. B. I. agents went to Mr. DeCicco's home, while he was absent, and removed a quantity of material, including filing cabinets and a radio, in a moving van.

The fact that Mr. DeCicco was turned over to immigration authorities rather than held for a hearing before a United States Commissioner revealed that he was not a citizen, although it was generally believed here that he had been naturalized 25 years ago.

It was reported reliably that Mr. DeCicco himself believed he was a citizen.

Mr. DeCicco had served as Vice-Consul here for 20 years, and entered the insurance business after his office was closed by presidential order last June.

He is married and has two sons, both Yale graduates, and a daughter.

In all, Federal agents visited 11 homes occupied by aliens in this city, confiscating contraband material.

All Set but Audience for Hollywood Revue

With the visit of 23 sparkling Hollywood stars to Boston now less than a week away, those in charge of the big show say everything is ready—except the audience.

Serious or not, the local Hollywood detachment of publicity men say they are afraid they won't fill the Boston Garden this Friday May 1.

Twenty-two major luminaries, and scores of minor lights, will be on hand in person for the second of a series of "one-night stands." The first appearance of the "Hollywood Victory Caravan" will be in Washington, D. C., this Thursday.

It's a "gigantic" and "huge" and "lavish" affair, including a mile-long street parade and evening variety show—but the whole thing seems to have run into a wall of Bostonian indifference.

Of the $73,000 which will be gathered in (for Army and Navy Relief) if the Garden is a sell-out, only some $50,000 has as yet been forthcoming from ticket purchasers. Several other cities at which the Caravan will stop have been sold out for a week.

No one can say the busy publicity office in Scollay Square hasn't been trying. Their press releases have bristled with the whole gamut of Hollywood adjectives. The latest "angle" is that the aggregate yearly income of the stars coming to Boston is more than $4,000,000—and just to make sure you don't miss the point, they spell it out afterwards, like this: "$4,000,000 (four millions)."

Yet Harry Browning of M & P Theaters, who is directing the publicity, is saying today in an incredulous tone, "I think they just don't believe it."

Galaxy of Stars

Well—in case you are a little incredulous yourself, here's the latest list of stars who "positively" will be on hand in person for the May Day parade and evening performance:

Bob Hope (Master of Ceremonies), Spencer Tracy, Cary Grant, Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland, Joan Bennett, Claudette Colbert, Merle Oberon, James Cagney, Eleanor Powell, Risë Stevens, Joan Blondell, Pat O'Brian, Frances Langford, Jerry Colonna, Ray Middleton, Charlotte Greenwood, Bert Lahr, Laurel and Hardy, Desi Arnez, Ray McDonald, and Frank McHugh.

There will also be a generous assortment of starlets, and Al Newman and his orchestra. Seat prices range from $1.10 (which seats Mr. Browning says are still available) to $11.00 (which seats, it can confidently be asserted, are by no means impossible to obtain.)

The day will be a half-holiday for the school kiddies, by special vote of the School Committee at Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's suggestion.

School Half Holiday

The afternoon parade will take this route: Kenmore Square, along Commonwealth Avenue to Arlington street; left to Beacon; on Beacon to Tremont; Tremont to Boylston, Boylston to Charles, to a reviewing stand on the Charles Street Mall. There, Mayor Tobin may introduce each major star personally.

No fewer than seven bands are expected to join the parade, and there will be a mounted police escort, a detachment of army and navy boys, and a group from the Women's Civilian Defense Corps.

The stars will ride in open-topped automobiles volunteered by New Englanders. Chauffeurs have been selected by lot.

Mayor Tobin has made May 1 "Army and Navy Relief Day" by official proclamation.

Mayor Speaks

Pointing out that the receipts from ticket sales will go to the relief funds, which are expended on needy relatives of fighting men, the Mayor said:

"I urge upon the citizens of Boston that they assist with their traditional generosity in this most worthy undertaking by the purchase of Army and Navy Relief buttons and tickets to the great Hollywood Victory Caravan performance. . . .

"Our soldiers, our sailors, and our marines have been dispatched to the far reaches of the earth to carry the battle to the foe.

"They have left behind them loved ones, mothers and fathers, wives and children, who often, because of the speed of military movements and secrecy necessary in wartime, find themselves without funds or shelter.

"It is fitting that we, whom these brave men defend, take upon ourselves the duty and privilege of caring for those who are left behind."

Here is a list of places where tickets may be purchased:

Boston Garden, Metropolitan Theater, Keith's Memorial Theater, Jordan's, Keith's Boston, Boston Common (Special Booth), Filene's Boston Arena, Loew's State, Loew's Orpheum.

Women's Republican Club To Observe 20th Anniversary

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will celebrate its 20th birthday with a gala party on Wednesday, May 6 at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

Mrs. Charles P. Howard, First Vice-President of the Club, is Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements and others assisting her are Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis and Mrs. George K. Woodworth.

The celebration will open with a special birthday luncheon, at 12:30 o'clock, when the seven women who have been Presidents of the club during its 20 years will be the guests of honor. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, founder and Honorary President of the club heads this honor group who include Mrs. Franklin W. Hobbs, Miss Katherine Vose Parker, Sybil H. Holmes, Mrs. Henry Dubois Tudor, Mrs. Charles Burton Gulick and Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington.

Following luncheon a revue, entitled "Twenty Years of Club History in Review" and written especially for the occasion by Helen Alden Woodworth will be presented before a large audience of club members and their guests. Mrs. Derby Brown is directing the revue and Mrs. Edward P. Furber is in charge of the musical background for the affair.

Large Cast

Many of the charter members of the club are to be in the large cast which has been rehearsing diligently several times a week. A comprehensive story of the entire club picture over 20 years has been woven around the important names and dates of the club. Throughout its length the revue will be costumed in the varying periods of dress and its musical background will likewise follow the years as they have passed.

A distinguished list of guests for the revue will include: Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, Miss Edith Bullard, Miss Mabel Daniels, Mr. Leonard Craske, Miss Amy Sacker, Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Watson, Mrs. Alfred L. Williams, Mrs. Verda Frost, Prof. Dirk H. van der Stucken, Howard Pierce Davis and Ramona Graham Cook.

All seven Presidents of the club will have a prominent part in the revue and will receive all who attend this important occasion, following the close of the revue.

Luncheon Guest

A luncheon in honor of Mary Ward, actress and lecturer, who is with "The Corn Is Green" company, will be given by the club tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

Following luncheon Miss Ward will speak on "The Corn Is Green" and "Intimate Glimpses of Ethel Barrymore." Miss Ward has had years of intimate contact with the theater, having devoted time after her graduation from college to acting, playing with Southern and Marlowe, Jane Cowl and Eva Le Gallienne of whose Civic Repertory Theater Company she was a member for five years.

Miss Ward gave up acting to become Miss Le Gallienne's business manager and press representative, which work appealed to her to the extent that she continued with theatrical press work thereafter. During each summer she is associated with the Berkshire Playhouse at Stockbridge. Miss Ward speaks constantly and has appeared before schools, colleges, and clubs throughout the country.

Special guests invited to sit at the head table with Miss Ward on this occasion include: Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis, Miss Helen C. Gilbert, Mrs. Henry P. Binney, Mrs. Robert Cushman, Mrs. Algernon Coolidge, Mrs. Orrin G. Wood, Mrs. Robert W. Anderson, Miss Rebekah Hobbs, manager of the American Theatre Society, and Mrs. Charles P. Howard, the club's First Vice-President, who is chairman of plans for the luncheon.

New Carloading Order To Become Effective May 1

The first General Order of Director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation which provides for the heavier loading of freight cars containing less-than-carload shipments as a means of increasing the productive capacity of such equipment will not materially affect the quality of service now rendered shippers.

This conclusion, reached by a group of prominent railroad men representing New England's railroads, was announced by Chairman W. H. Day of the New England Shippers Advisory Board. The order becomes effective May 1.

National League of Pen Women In Deadlock Over Presidency

A deadlock resulted in the recent balloting for the office of President of the National League of American Pen Women, in which the candidates were Mrs. Clyde Burke Millspaugh of Bellmeade, Tenn., Mrs. May West Owen of Denver, Colo., and Victoria F. Stevenson of Washington, D. C., none of the candidates receiving a majority of the votes. This is the first time in the organization's history that such a thing has happened, and it meant that Mrs. Edna Knight Gasch, the retiring President, will hold over in her office until a mail ballot can be taken again.

The new ballots, it is announced, will be counted on May 15 and the name of the successful candidate released the following day.

A Boston woman, Mrs. Grace Warner Gulesian, was elected First Vice-President. Second Vice-President was Lela Norman of Miami, Fla., and Third Vice-President, Florence R. Kahn of Baltimore, Md. The only remaining founder of the League, Emma Triepel of Washington, D. C., became Fourth Vice-President.

The other officers elected all come from Washington, D. C., where the headquarters is maintained. They are: Annabel G. Lawyer, Recording Secretary; Mrs. B. F. Moore, Corresponding Secretary; Bess Olmstead, Treasurer (re-elected); Ella C. Thomas, Registrar; Mrs. Ennile Walker Irish, Auditor; Helen Orr Watson, Librarian, and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Tiller, Historian.

Invitations for the next national meeting of the League have been received from St. Louis and Cincinnati, and a choice of cities will be made at the next meeting of the Board.

A luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Gasch last week, at which members of the Board presented her with gifts in appreciation of her service as President of the League. Mrs. Gasch made a visit to the Boston League last fall on the occasion of its author's luncheon at the Women's Republican Club.

Delinquency In Wartime Is Topic of Talk

Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck (Mrs. Sheldon Glueck), research criminologist at the Harvard Law School, has been announced as the speaker for the annual luncheon meeting of the Boston League of Women Voters to be held at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, tomorrow, at 12:30 p. m. Her subject will be, "Handling Wartime Delinquency."

Mrs. Glueck has a national reputation in the field of juvenile delinquency, and is the author of many widely read books, among them "Community Use of Schools," "Culture Conflict and Juvenile Delinquency" and "One Thousand Delinquents" (her husband co-author).

The League believes there is much that each community can do to forestall or alleviate the rise of juvenile delinquency and presents Mrs. Glueck as one well qualified to show the ways in which it may be done.

The meeting is open to the public. There is no charge except for the cost of luncheon.

The Boston League of Women Voters will hold its annual business meeting before the luncheon, at which members will elect the new officers, vote on a budget for the coming year, and adopt a program. Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President, will present a survey of the League's work during the past year in her report.

Roslindale Club Elects Officers

The Roslindale Woman's Club last week elected Mrs. Frank M. Aston as President for a third term. Serving with her for the 1942-43 season will be:

Mrs. August J. Vatter and Mrs. William F. Adams, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Arthur T. Milligan, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John H. MacKenzie, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Albert A. Stober, Treasurer; Mrs. Thorwald Sundlie, Director for two years.

Committee chairmen for the coming season include Mrs. Frederick D. Buttner, Education; Mrs. Cedric E. Bloomfield, Music; Mrs. William A. Heyer, Drama; Mrs. Albert G. Hall, American Home; Mrs. J. Francis Ford, Public Welfare; Mrs. Fred Juergens, Reception; and Mrs. William R. Sturtevant, Hospitality.

Next year's nominating committee will be Mrs. Frank H. Letteney, Chairman; Mrs. Charles G. Burns, Mrs. Bernard H. Condon, Mrs. Charles P. Raymond, and Mrs. Harry von Bergen.

Antitrust Probe Opens of the N. E. Baking Industry

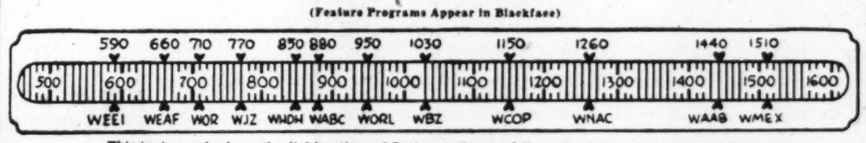
Extensive investigation of the baking industry throughout New England under the antitrust act has been postponed until Wednesday by a Federal Grand Jury in Boston.

Scores of officials from baking concerns in this area were summoned to appear with their records. The Grand Jury inquiry is related to alleged price-fixing and other infringements of the Sherman Antitrust Act, similarly sought in a current investigation in the southern and northern districts of New York.

Edmund J. Ford, special assistant to Thurman Arnold, head of the Department of Justice's antitrust division, has charge of the investigation. Approximately 100 summonses have been served by deputy United States Marshals, Mr. Ford said.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic reports	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game: Chicago	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	at Cincinnati	Dance Matinee
3:45 'The Family Front'	"15 Minutes from B'way"	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports	Dance Matinee
4:00 Navy Relief Progrm	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	baseball game: Chicago	Dance Matinee
4:15 Spotlight on Asia ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama	at Cincinnati	Dance Matinee
4:30 Paul V. McNutt	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Telegraphic reports	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: variety..	"Young Widder Brown"	Chicago-Cincinnati game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Musical Camera	'Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Preview	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:30 Songs	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong'	Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Prayer; Sports Reporter	Sports; Dinner music ..
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Sugar Rationing Talk ..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk ..	Town Crier; Defense ..
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music..	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports program ....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news	March to Victory ....
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs ..	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	"The Johnson Family" ..	"PM" Reporter; News ..
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy ..	Garden Gossip	Dance orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch ..	Famous Waltzes ....
7:45 serial drama	Helen Ortega, songs ..	Walter Kidder, songs ..	"Lone Ranger"; sketch ..	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz ..	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America ..	"Sing Up the News" ..	Jose Cominguez' Orch. ..
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz ..	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America ..	"Music for America";	Violin music ....
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	Two Men and a Girl	Richard Crooks; Alfred	tenor; orchestra	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz ..	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"Music for America" ..	Drama ....
9:00 Radio Theater: Bar-	"Remember Pearl Har-	Great Artists: Jascha	Gabriel Heatter, news ..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 bara Stanwyck,	bor"; L. Noble's Orch.	Heifetz, violin; orch.	News Service	cal Album" ....
9:30 Robert Taylor,	Frontline Headlines ..	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz pro-	Horace Heidt's Orch. ..	Classical Album ....
9:45 "Penny Serenade"	"Meet the Band"; songs	gram	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album ....
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	For America We Sing ..	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	John Gunther, News ..	Five Star News ....
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	For America We Sing ..	vocalists; chorus	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra ....
10:30 Civilian D'f'nse pgm	Treasury Star Parade ..	"Hot Copy"; newspaper	U. S. Chamber of Com-	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'Here Comes Band'; Talk	dramatic sketch	merce Convention; talks	Cab Calloway's Orch. ..
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, News	Xavier Cugat's Orch. ..
11:15 Weather; Music ..	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want.....	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music..
11:45 Music	Music You Want.....	dramatization	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News ....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News...	News Reporter	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Fiesta	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ..	Chet Gaylord, songs ..	George and Dixie; News.	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange" ....
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup" ..	"Morning Varieties" ..	"Post Exchange" ....
8:45 riety Show; News.	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup" ..	"Morning Varieties" ..	Cowboy songs ....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm" ..	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Olgo Coelho, songs.	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Tune Time	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Talk; Singing Strings ..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch
9:45 'Harvey & Del'; sk.	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup" ..	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch
10:00 Valiant Lady	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk ....
10:15 American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum...	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy" ....
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical program	"Help Mate"; sketch ..	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 Food Fair	Parade of Stars	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Studio speaker	Nat'l Education program
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor ..	"Second Husband"; sk....	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	"Fashion Time" ....
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch..	Australian News; record	Organ; guest ....
11:30 Bright Horizons; sk.	"John's Other Wife"....	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Colonial Network Orch..	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Five Star News ....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News ..	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Big Sister; sketch ..	"Judy and Jane"	Parade of Stars	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier ....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys ..
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour; Washington news	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk....	News Service	John B. Hughes, News ..	Musical Mailbox ....
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel songs	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	Musical Mailbox ....
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	Talk; Variety program ..	David Allen, tenor ....
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	Cedric Foster, News....	Salute to South America	The Playgoer ....
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"..	Treasure in Melody	"The Victory Program"..
2:15 Serial drama	Contrast in Melody.....	"Grimm's Daughter"....	Song Shop; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"Guiding Light"	Sports Comment	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "The Goldbergs"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News ....
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm" ..	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Tigers baseball game ..	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
3:30 News; "Snapshots" ..	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Lanny Ross, songs ....
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Right to Happiness"; sk	Tigers baseball game..	Hal Kemp's Orchestra..
4:00 Swing Time	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Freddy Martin's Orch...
4:15 Living History	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"	Tigers baseball game..	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
4:30 'Mosaic': D. Castillo	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Harry James' Orchestra
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game..	Dinah Shore, songs ....
5:00 Musical Camera ...	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Music; Sports Matinee..	Andre Kostelanetz Orch.
5:15 Musical Camera ...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Dick Jergen's Orchestra
5:30 Orchestra; Talk ..	"Four of Me"; music....	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	The Drama Shop.....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News ....
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Sports; Dinner Music..
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Talk; Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk..
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today" ..	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Baseball Scores; Music	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory ....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World.....	"The Johnson Family"..	PM Reporter, news....
7:30 American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Victor Herbert's Melodies
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Electric Choir ....
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	Ray Block's Orchestra;	'What's My Name': quiz	Jose Domingues's Orch..
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	vocalists; chorus	program	"Aria Auditions" ....
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Aria Auditions" ....
8:45 drama: Elm. Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	Romance in Music ....
9:00 "Archie"; comedy;	Famous Jury Trials....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Frank Singiser, News...	Variety Hour ....
9:15 solos; orchestra ..	Famous Jury Trials....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour ....
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Summer Symphony,	Fibber McGee and Molly;	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Variety Hour ....
9:45 Report to the Nation	Francisco Mignone, con.	guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour ....
10:00 Music in the Night:	NBC Summer Symphony,	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news..	Five Star News ....
10:15 Walter Gross' Or.	Francisco Mignone, con.	soloists; orch.; guests..	Australian News; Music.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 Public Affairs	"Negro Stake in War" ..	Red Skelton; Ossie Nel-	U. S. Chamber Commerce	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band" ..	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies" ..	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Jose Domingues' Orch...
11:15 Rideout; Hon. C.	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch...
11:30 D. Howe; "Cana-	"Music You Want".....	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; music....
11:45 da's War Effort"..	"Music You Want".....	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.1m)

3:00 p. m.—News.
3:05 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"15 Minutes from Broadway."
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organ.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headlines.
8:40 p. m.—"Echoes of Gilbert and Sullivan."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B Boston (44.5me) and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Report of Baseball Game: Chicago at Cincinnati.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"Music for America"; Morton Gould's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:30 p. m.—U. S. Chamber of Commerce Convention. Barclay Acheson, speaker.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel" with Arthur Mann; Recorded.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.40me, 9.70me or 11.73me

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded)
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Spanish Features and Music.

WBOS, 11.87me (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
8:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04me, 11.79me and 15.33me), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04me, 9.70me and 11.73me), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, April 28

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70me, 6.04me, 11.79me. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Continued High Level Marks Maine Employment Situation

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 27—Employment conditions in Maine continue on a high level and the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission's department of research and statistics reports that in January and February, although some workers had enforced lay-offs due to the effect of priorities upon their respective industries, most of these workers have been quickly absorbed into war jobs.

The Commission anticipates increasing migration both within and outside the State to defense industries, and expresses concern over the housing situation that prevails in such defense areas as Portland, South Portland and Bath. "Unless further construction of housing units is undertaken, this problem may become acute before the end of the year," the report says. Already substantial trailer colonies have appeared in defense areas. With warmer weather their number is likely to increase.

State and local relief costs of course reflect the unusually strong employment condition in Maine. Retail store sales also are up far above records of recent years.

With announcements in Portland of the need of some 10,000 workers on construction jobs in defense industries and occupations incidental to them, it appears the Maine boom will continue. The lift given Maine economic conditions by the shipyards and the war orders in textile mills is viewed now as particularly important in the face of a serious impending situation in the State's greatest industry—recreation.

First announcements of the drastic gas rationing program were received dubiously in this State heavily dependent upon the vast business that the summer tourists bring to the State. If industries were not going strong the economic situation would be far more serious.

However, pulp and paper, textile and shoe industries in the State are operating virtually at full production and the supply of skilled labor is not adequate to meet demands in many instances. It is becoming increasingly obvious that training schools for industrial workers are going to play an important part in providing workers for skilled jobs. February also found fish packing plants going strong with need for more workers.

Mrs. Blodgett Head Of Woburn Club

At its recent annual meeting, the Woburn Woman's Club elected for the 1942-43 season these officers:

President, Mrs. Malcolm Blodgett; First Vice-President, Mrs. George C. Dunnells; Second Vice-President, Mrs. S. Robert Cummings; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Kenneth B. Williams; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harry W. Petersen; Treasurer, Mrs. Kendall L. Johnson.

Mrs. Seth W. Kelley was elected to serve as Trustee of the Permanent Fund for three years. Directors for two years are Mrs. Earl M. Brock, Mrs. Harold E. Brown, Mrs. Cecil R. Porter, and Mrs. Rupert T. Simonds.

Wilmington Club Luncheon May 7

Among the May luncheons being announced by local women's clubs is that of the Wilmington Woman's Club on Thursday, May 7, in the Methodist Church vestry.

Mrs. Eugene L. Coombs and Mrs. D. Robert Carter are in charge of arrangements and Mrs. Harold E. Melzar will preside at the business meeting which follows at 2:30 o'clock.

After the reading of reports and election of officers, a musicale will be given by the Silberberg String Quartet.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, April 28

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—

Seven-Day Halt in Retail Sugar Sales Goes Into Effect Throughout U. S. Tonight

Bauxite Mines of the Guianas Held Vital to United Nations

Boston's already active interest in Western Hemisphere affairs today took forward strides on the impetus given by Dr. Hugo Fernández Artucio, author of "The Nazi Underground in South America," who discloses these challenging facts:

The entire war effort of the United Nations in the air depends in large degree on keeping the bauxite mines of the Guianas operating on a rising scale of production. So vital is this bauxite in making aluminum planes that Dr. Artucio says its loss might mean loss of the war. Protection of the Guianas is therefore indicated at all costs.

Next door to the Guianas on the south in Amazonian Brazil are an undetermined number of Japanese, linked in a fifth column that is one of the most difficult for Brazilian police to combat. Dr. Artucio sets the figure for Japanese in Brazil at beyond 300,000.

Farther South in Brazil, around the industrial city of São Paulo, Dr. Artucio finds that Japanese colonization has been carried out along the main lines of communication in this strategic area. Railways and highways into the interior, as well as the port of Santos, are surrounded by Japanese "farmers," and the coast is thronged by "fishermen."

Difficult Problem

In Peru on the Pacific Coast, this authority also finds Japanese constituting a difficult problem. Both of the Governments—Brazilian and Peruvian—are taking measures, but the Nipponese are subtle and persistent.

Throughout Latin America, the Spanish Falange has become the agent for Nazi-Fascist propaganda, openly or secretly.

Dr. Artucio came to Boston from New York as one of several distinguished visitors who have been drawn to New England in recent days by activities of Simmons College in collaboration with the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts.

A great impetus has been given to study and action in the field of Inter-American relations by the highly successful conference held at Simmons College. As students today take advantage of their new opportunities, they have before them the inspiration of words spoken during the week-end conference by one of their own colleagues. Beverly Kritzman of Simmons, in a panel discussion led by six selected university students of North and South America, had this to say:

"I have great confidence in the students of America. We are shaking off the smug complacency that froze our achievements early in this century. Then the Nation suffered from an undue reverence for the accepted thing, instead of thinking originally and striving to keep our American democracy in step with the changing demands of a modern world.

An Understanding

"It is evidence of our awakening that students are now coming together for realistic understanding of countries that were neglected and alien only a short time ago."

Throughout the week-end of discussion on many topics, the emphasis was laid upon realism.

Dr. Jose A. Arze of Bolivia, for example, came to grips with the question of how to incorporate 30,000,000 Indians of the Americas into hemisphere economy. In his judgment, higher living standards for the Indians are indispensable. Otherwise, this exploited mass remains as an apathetic element liable at any time to be fired with smoldering flames of resentment under the incendiary bombs of Nazi propaganda.

Another round-table group came to the same conclusion. Its discussion leaders were Dr. Enrique de Lozada, special adviser to Nelson Rockefeller in his work of coordinating economic and cultural relations of the Americas, Abraham Epstein, and Dr. Carlos Guggiari Alfaro.

From an extended trip throughout the United States investigating Nazi and other subversive activities here, R. H. Markham, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, warned that this country has a long way to go before its example in curbing such elements will be what it should.

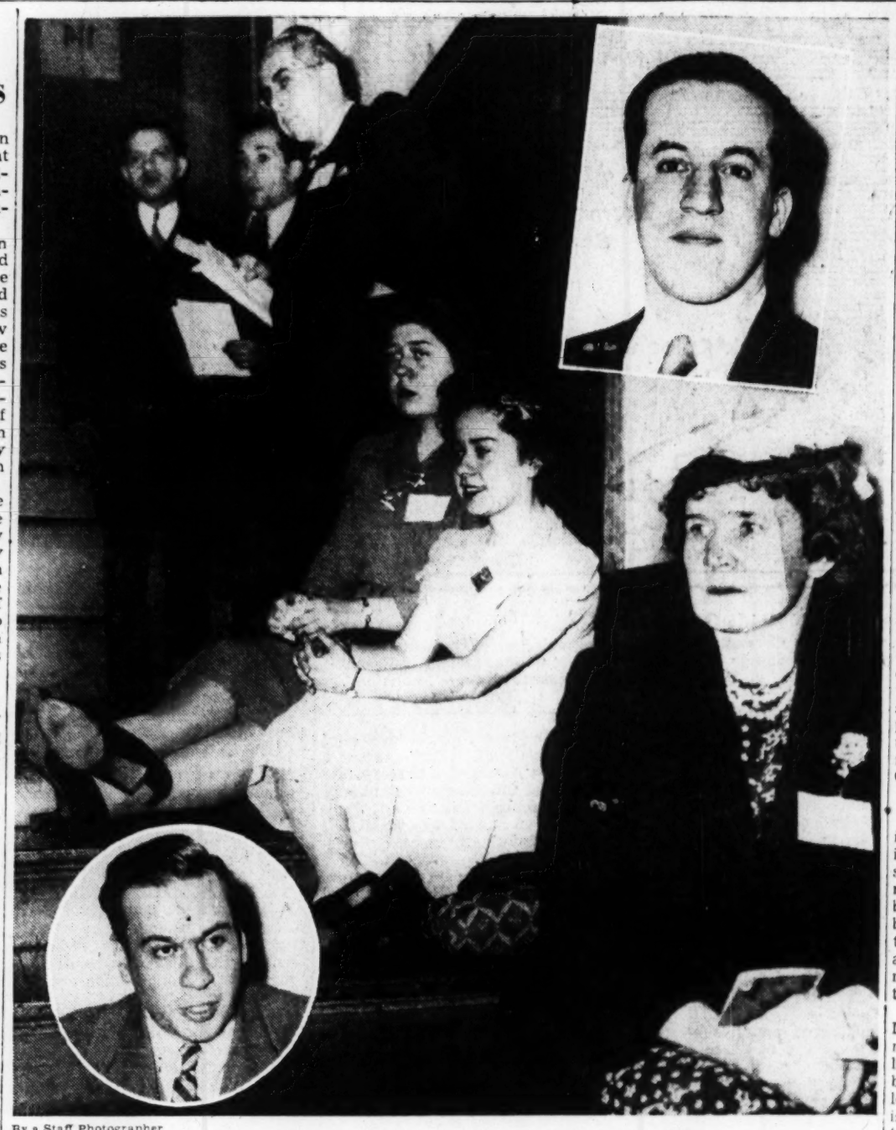
Restoration of Rome

The controversial question of where the Roman Catholic Church stands in this world struggle came in for lively discussion. Dr. Artucio believes that Rome is seeking to set up "vertical" national organizations of totalitarian form, not for the benefit of Nazis or Fascists, but for the restoration of Rome to lost powers. This world policy, in his view, leads Rome along a path parallel to that of Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo. So he views Rome as definitely aiding the anti-democratic forces, even though there is much lip-service to democracy.

Others present differed with this view, contending that Rome is anti-Nazi.

Still others felt that the Roman Catholic system, like many others, is divided on the world issue, with different parts pursuing different lines.

Several hundred students attended the Simmons session which visibly were a great success.



By a Staff Photographer

Inter-American Conference at Simmons College

Lower left—Dr. Enrique de Lozada, special edvisor to Nelson Rockefeller in his work of co-ordinating economic and cultural relations of the Americas. Upper right—Hugo Fernandez Artucio, author of "The Nazi Underground in South America," and speaker at the concluding session. Center—Attendants at the Conference resort to the stairways when the standing-room-only sign was posted. Students and educational leaders from 50 New England colleges were represented at the two-day conference.

Registering To Get Under Way Tuesday

A seven-day moratorium on retail sugar sales goes into effect tonight. From then until the morning of May 5, beginning of sugar rationing, no sugar will be available at retail.

The "no-sale" period is designed to permit retailers and wholesalers to build up their stocks to their maximum allotment to prepare for rationing. Without the moratorium, prior to rationing, the retailers would probably experience a sales run and be unable to build up adequate stocks.

After tonight no sugar will be sold at retail to any individual consumer unless he presents a sugar rationing stamp. Similarly, the retailer cannot obtain sugar without an official sugar purchase certificate or an accumulation of sugar stamps turned in by retail purchasers.

To prepare for the rationing, retailers, wholesalers, and large industrial users of sugar will register tomorrow and Wednesday at high schools throughout the nation. Approximately 100,000 of these large users will register in New England, including 8,000 to 10,000 in Suffolk County.

Individuals Register

Next week, from May 4 to 7 inclusive, New England's 8,000,000 individuals will register at grade schools, along with the rest of the nation. At this registration ration books will be issued for each member of each family unit while at the trade registration tomorrow and Wednesday the registrants will receive sugar purchase certificates to obtain their alloted quota.

Kenneth B. Bachman, Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, today said he believed the rationing system "fairly bullet-proof." He asserted "bootlegging is impractical because there is no incentive. All the dealer needs to do to get sugar is the present sugar certificates."

Furthermore, he explained that the refiner must account for every pound of sugar he produces. The same applies to the wholesaler who must have the sugar purchase certificates or sugar stamps to account for every pound he distributes.

Inspection Planned

Checking up on adherance to sugar rationing regulations in New England are three score of OPA inspectors and a score of attorneys. The force of inspectors is expected to be expanded substantially as rationing is extended to other articles, Mr. Backman said. At present the inspection staff is set up on a New England-wide scale, but later, it is anticipated, the staff will be broken up into State organizations.

To crack down on violators, the OPA organization has several effective clubs, Mr. Backman pointed out. These include:

1. A $10,000 fine or 10 years' imprisonment or both for violations.
2. Revocation of a dealer's license.
3. A court injunction to prohibit further violations.
4. A suit for damages.

It is understood that when rationing starts on May 5 only beet sugar will be available. This situation is due to the fact that transportation of cane sugar is at least partially water-borne. Beet sugar comes from areas served by rail. A week ago Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, demanded that wholesalers and large industrial users buy beet sugar, pointing out that until sufficient beet sugar is moved into the northeast no other sugar would be available.

More Available

Therefore, the supplies of beet sugar are considerably more plentiful than cane sugar in the northeast at present.

However, the consumer need not be concerned. An investigation shows that beet sugar is no different from cane sugar in looks, consistency, taste, weight, food values or reactions.

Under the sugar rationing system, books of rationing stamps for individual consumers will operate in the following manner:

The first stamp will allow purchase of one pound of sugar between May 5 and 16; the second will be good for one pound from May 17 to 30; the third for the same amount from May 31 to June 13, and the fourth for the June 14 to 27 period. The value of the stamps after June 27 will be set by Washington later.

Federal authorities have restricted restaurants and other food services, during May, to 50 per cent of the amount of sugar they used in May, 1941. Bakers, confectioners, ice cream manufacturers, bottlers and the like have been cut to 70 per cent of their May, 1941, use.

Collie-Smith

Wellesley Victory Garden

Miss Dorothy Jane Whitcomb, Wellesley College junior, from Portland, Maine, is shown here planting vegetable seeds for one of the Victory gardens which the botany students of Wellesley College are growing this spring.

Woolen Mills Workers Seek Pay Increase

Demand for an increase of 10 cents an hour in the woollen and worsted mills was analyzed in the industry here today as a request for a raise of 13 per cent and possibly over.

Adjustments in the lower brackets were also asked by the Textile Workers Union of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, in announcing its campaign for an advance here yesterday. Usually adjustments for the lowest paid call for more than the average.

Some 115,000 workers in New England are concerned.

Average hourly earnings stood at 70.2 cents in January, and the average hours worked at 39.2. This made weekly earnings of $27.52.

Emil Rieve of New York, President of the union, in making announcement of its plans, said they were largely based on textile workers being the lowest paid group of workers in vital war industries. He declared the woolen textile industry ranked as third most important.

Early last March a 10 per cent raise was agreed on, which became effective on May 12. In April hourly earnings were 58.1 cents and the increase the next month brought them to 62.1 cents.

Late in August and early in September a new increase was put into effect. In some mills this consisted of 7 cents an hour, in others of 10 per cent. It averaged pretty close to 10 per cent. This carried the average up to 69.9 cents.

In August of 1939, the month before the war broke out in Europe, hourly earnings amounted to 52.9 cents, the average hours worked per week was 36.4, and the average weekly pay came to $19.25.

Earnings today are about 25 per cent more in purchasing value than then, according to trade leaders.

Gov. Wills Assails Ration 'Cross Purposes'

As Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont called upon President Roosevelt to end "cross-purpose announcements" from governmental agencies, so prevalant in the gasoline-rationing situation, samples of the "gas" ration cards were shown to New England motorists today.

From Vermont, Republican Governor Wills announced he had sent a telegram to the Chief Executive, characterizing "cross-purpose announcements" as the "most disconcerting element in the entire war effort."

"Nothing could be more disruptive of national morale," he said. "Nothing could serve the purposes of our enemies to better advantage. I cite the conflicting gasoline-rationing program announcements which have appeared in the press in the last few days as current example number one.

Citizens Will Meet Demands

"The American people are not children who have to be frightened by bogeymen. . . . They will meet demands made upon them if they know there is a valid basis for those demands. . . . They appreciate terribly the seriousness of war. . . .

"It is respectfully suggested that until Federal policy has reached more than preliminary discussion stages; until policies have become more than hazy dreams in the minds of administrators, no public announcement of such policies be made."

Meanwhile, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator; Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education who is in charge of gasoline and sugar registration, and Federal officials are conferring on details of the gasoline registration.

As in the sugar registration this week and next, Massachusetts school teachers will serve as registrars as more than 800,000 Massachusetts motorists register on May 12, 13 and 14 for the ration cards they must have to purchase gasoline on or after May 15.

Five Types of Cards

The cards are of five different types. They are Cards A, with seven units, for the ordinary motorist; B-1 with 11 units, for the motorist who must drive 13 to 19 miles daily; B-2, with 15 units, for the car owner who must drive 19 to 25 miles a day; B-3 with 19 units, for the driver who must travel over 25 miles a day, and X with unlimited purchase authority. In the latter class are doctors, nurses, clergymen, truck and taxicab operators, Government agencies, and others requiring an unlimited supply.

While any motorist, by merely proving ownership of a car, may obtain the A card, which is expected to be used by 60 per cent of the drivers, several questions must be answered by those wanting other cards.

Kenneth B. Bachman, Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, explained that those drivers believing they are entitled to cards B-1, B-2, or B-3, must fill out an application blank containing the following questions:

What is the exact nature of your work?

If you drive to work, what is the shortest milage from your home to your regular place of business?

How many miles do you drive each working day in carrying on your work (other than from home to work and back)?

What is the total average daily mileage customarily driven in the car described to get to and from work and to carry on work?

Are you making every possible effort to reduce this mileage by using public transportation and by "doubling-up" with your neighbors?"

The maximum penalty for false answers is $10,000 fine and 10 years imprisonment.

In the application for an X card the motor vehicle owner must specify for what purposes the vehicle is used.

Prison Aid in War Backed

Conversion of prison industries, with their thousands in men and machines, into a powerful unit in the United States' army of production is gathering nationwide impetus, Matthew P. Maney, Bay State representative on the national committee considering such a plan, said today in Boston.

Mr. Maney, State Director of Prison Industries here, left for Washington today to attend the first of a series of conferences on the project.

Utilization of the resources of penal institutions as another cog in the war machine is progressing throughout the United States under a newly-established section of the War Production Board, Mr. Maney said. This division, he said, is the Prison Industries Resources Section, headed by Maury Maverick, former Representative from Texas.

Three legal obstacles are making for slow progress in the conversion of prison industries, according to Mr. Maney. One is the Walsh-Healey Act, prohibiting Government use of material not produced in accordance with certain defined standards. This Act, however, Mr. Maney pointed out, can be set aside by proclamation of President Roosevelt.

Another is the Hawes-Cooper Act, regulating the sale of prison-made goods in interstate commerce. The third is the Ashurst-Sumners Act regulating shipping and labeling of such commodities.

In Massachusetts and a few other states, conversion of prison industrial machinery to the war effort awaits merely a gubernatorial order. At present Massachusetts restricts use of convict-made items to municipal and State agencies, a prohibition insisted upon by labor.

Proposals for mobilization of prison labor, expected to add millions of dollars worth of war materials to the nation's stock of supplies, were first considered at a conference in Washington last March. Delegates from 20 states met at that time to formulate a policy. Pending completion of a survey of conditions in each state, the conference was postponed until this week.

Excerpts From Hub Sermons

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

"This is the day which the Lord hath made." . . . We shall never overtake tomorrow. Wherever we are, it will always be today. So if ever we are to be glad we are alive, and relaxed in a childlike gala mood of appreciation for all the things we have to enjoy, and of gratitude to their giver, now is the time to begin.

"This is the day which the Lord rath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." That is common sense as well as sound religion. And, even if we try, we cannot fret and worry at the same time we are rejoicing and being glad.

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins, at King's Chapel (Episcopal):

This is a time for everyone to show courage in the pursuit of daily life. Suppose you and I had never heard of Jesus Christ, and shouldpick up any book of the Bible.

I wonder if the first thing to impress us would not be his courage.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

The moon is down all over Europe, the night is still dark, but the sun of freedom will rise again. Man's will to live will triumph now as it has in the past.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endicott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church, (Episcopal):

Perhaps we do not realize how Jesus changed and enriched the meaning of the word. He took for his keywords—for example: "daily bread"; "man"; and love." The only adequate definition of life is the whole New Testament; a qualitative vitality of experience; a breath-taking adventure in meaningfulness—the saturation of existence with the experience of God, who is Spirit and Love.

New Englanders In U. S. Transport

Two New England men recently were assigned duties in the Office of Defense Transportation, as part of a national program by the latter to establish field offices throughout the country.

Eli C. Benway, head of a Boston transportation concern, heads the local office. John Maerz has been named to chief of the office at Hartford, Conn.

Completion of the program will put 51 offices in the field under the ODT's division of motor transport. The offices are established to assist Army, Navy and private shippers of war materials and to act as liaison officers, clearing motor transport movements with States and municipal officials.

Squire Employees Elect the C. I. O.; 185 for Neither

Workers in the John P. Squire company plant of Cambridge, Mass., the largest packinghouse in New England, have voted in favor of the United Packinghouse Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, it is announced by the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board.

In balloting on the question of a collective bargaining agency, the C. I. O. union received 555 votes, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of the American Federation of Labor 69, and for neither union 185.

The number eligible to vote totaled 927.

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Dutch Council to Fuse War and Victory Aims

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—Selection is now being made of members for the new Extraordinary Advisory Council which, as announced in Queen Wilhelmina's radiocast April 8, is to help the Netherlands Government until the homeland is liberated.

Announcement of the constitution of this body, which is to consist of some 15 to 20 members chosen from representatives of all parts of the Empire, is expected soon. It is to be a purely temporary body of experts, some from the Netherlands East and West Indies and the remainder from the homeland who, in the Queen's words, will "place their knowledge and experience at the Government's disposal" with the view of securing the best possible conditions both for the efficient prosecution of the war and the preparation for the reconstruction period which will follow when victory is won.

The Netherlands Government for a long while now has been considering postwar reconstruction not only in the economic but in the constitutional sphere. As far back as May 10 of last year, the Queen announced her intention of calling an imperial conference and on Jan. 27 this year she announced over the radio that some members of this body would be appointed immediately, even though the conference would not actually meet till the enemy had been driven from the Netherlands.

Dominion Status Seen

This step was taken mainly to enable representatives of the Netherlands East and West Indies to study the question of the future status of these dependencies.

It is now no secret that the aim is to give them what amounts to dominion status.

According to the Queen's announcement the Imperial Conference will consist of 15 representatives from the Netherlands, 15 from the Netherlands East Indies, and three each from Surinam and Curaçao. That equal representation is given to the homeland and the vast Netherlands East Indian Empire shows what strides the latter has made towards equality of status and the right to self-government.

It should be emphasized in passing that the Imperial Conference and the Advisory Council are two entirely different bodies.

Economic Reconstruction

Meanwhile, on the side of economic reconstruction, with which the Advisory Council is principally concerned, the Dutch already have made considerable provision of foodstuffs and raw materials to pour into the Netherlands as soon as the enemy is driven out. Plans, however, have been seriously affected by the extension of the war to the Pacific area and the subsequent overrunning of the Dutch dependencies by the Japanese.

Accordingly, about two months ago Maximilian P. L. Steenberghe, former Minister of Economic Affairs, was charged with a mission to Washington to co-ordinate and revise the old plans and formulate new ones.

The Netherlands, of course, is not the only one of the Exiled Governments to be thus occupying itself. Both the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments, for instance, have nominated National Councils to assist them on lines analogous to those of the new Dutch Extraordinary Advisory Council.

Postwar Politics

The Czechoslovak and Polish Councils function as deliberative bodies on all manner of political as well as economic questions and are addressed at intervals by Dr. Eduard Beneš and Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski respectively.

Though internal political questions tend to loom rather large in these bodies, the majority of European statesmen are coming to the conclusion eloquently voiced by Dr. Beneš at the last meeting of the Czechoslovak National Council that it is the homelands which will decide postwar politics and that the duty of the "emigrations" is to take care of their country's interests in the international sphere.

Dr. Beneš in this connection is tireless in advocating the need for ensuring firstly the friendliest relations between Britain and Russia. Secondly, that Russia should help in building the new European structure which will arise when the war is over. For example, he told the last session of the National Council that the absence of Russia from the comity of nations during and after the Versailles negotiations was in large measure responsible for the present war.

New Confederation

Dr. Beneš, it can safely be assumed, therefore, stands for giving the Russians reasonably good strategic western frontiers, but also for breaking down the old hostility between democracy and communism in the belief that if these two aims of security and neighborliness can be achieved the Russians will feel able to devote their whole attention to the development of their own huge internal resources in the Ukraine, Caucasus, Urals and Siberia.

[At the opening session of the second Polish National Council in London late in February, President Raczkiewicz of the Polish Government in exile expressed the hope that the Russians would "approach the fundamental desires and interests of the (Polish) Republic in the same spirit which we adopt towards them."]

Dr. Beneš' other main international occupation at the moment is laying the foundation of the co-operative system which he hopes will ultimately emerge a strong central European confederation. The Czechoslovak and Polish end of the proposed scheme has been taking shape for about a year and the progress, though slow, is continuous. The Yugoslav and Greek end came into being with the treaty signed last fall.

Both ends months ago expressed the conviction that they must meet in the middle and there are now signs that this is beginning to happen. Czechoslovakians and Yugoslavs have started to consult one another informally in various matters of common concern. These consultations are in addition to those laid down in the Greco-Yugoslav — Polish Czechoslav agreements.

British Air Offensive Mounts

By a Staff Artist

Targets of RAF Raids Over Week End

The RAF's heavy week-end air assaults on Germany and German-occupied objectives—marked by stars—were concentrated at Rostock, German supply base, at the Skoda munitions factory in Czechoslovakia, and at towns clustered around Calais on the Channel coast. German bombers retaliated by bombing Bath in England.

RAF Forces Nazis to Shift Planes

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—The Luftwaffe's heavy reprisal raids on Bath, taken in conjunction with Hitler's promise to the Reichstag to pay back bombing attacks by RAF "blow for blow," foreshadows the recall of substantial Nazi air formations from other theaters of war, it is believed here.

Such a recall would mean that the British had succeeded in their aim of relieving to some extent the pressure on Russia, Malta, or both at the same time that German industry has been blasted with steadily growing severity.

Reasons for Raid on Bath

Hitler's implied forecast that his Russian campaign is likely still to be in progress next winter tends to support the theory that he is reconciled to the impossibility of throwing in all of the resources he had desired on this front in view of the rising menace in the west of the devastating British air offensive and later a British-American invasion of the continent.

In selecting Bath for the heaviest raids on Britain since London was attacked on July 28 the Luftwaffe seems to have been guided by three considerations.

First, this mellow watering place, with its picturesque Eighteenth-Century houses, is a compact target suitable for "area" attack by a small force of bombers.

Second, it is the "reception" area for evacuees and an attack on it would be seen in Germany as likely to strike concern into vast numbers of people in similar zones all over the country.

Third, the raiders could expect to find in such center less fierce concentrated antiaircraft defenses than are boasted now by most British key cities.

Nazis Lose 5 Planes

All the same, the Nazis lost five bombers and when the rest went home it was to air fields in Northern France which the RAF "intruders" were visiting in their American-built Boston Havoc bomber—fighters. The military value of the Bath raids was declared to be absolutely nil, but civilian casualties were heavy and considerable amount of damage was done during the repeated German attacks.

The Germans made the best use they could of the clear moonlight nights over the week end for terror purposes, at times machine-gunning civil defense workers, and driving streams of red tracer bullets into roadways and houses.

Compared, however, with British attacks on Rostock, Lübeck, other keypoints in the Nazi machine for war production and distribution, this raid on Bath was a minor operation. But to the Germans it was doubtless a seemly prelude to Hitler's oratorical display of the iron hand which he promises to use vigorously both at home and abroad.

German Morale

The Führer's recall from Russia to issue warnings and querulously justify the Reichwehr's winter retreat is believed here to be partly due to the effect on German morale of Britain's air offensive now accompanied by a "nerve war" in relation to the opening of a second major land front on the west.

The scale of Britain's air attacks has increased so much that not only is the German public getting worried but the Luftwaffe formations retained in the west are finding their hands very full indeed: All day Sunday, for example, RAF fighters were sweeping over Northern France as a sequel to the third successive night of blasting of Rostock and the American-built Boston bombers that attacked St. Omer without loss were protected by an escort of Spitfires two-miles long.

On the last of Sunday's fighter sweeps the British encountered no opposition. These daylight attacks taken altogether are expensive, of course, and last week's RAF losses over the western areas of the European continent were 41 planes as against 14 Nazi plane losses. Eight Nazi bombers were destroyed over Britain, however and if the results in the Middle East are included, RAF had the better of the argument with a grand total of 54 machines forfeited against the Axis loss of 67.

At long last the Allies are wresting the initiative from the Axis in Western Europe and the latest heavy raid of home based British bombers on the great Czechoslovak Skoda munitions works 700 miles away from Britain emphasizes the importance and possibilities of Britain's air offensive in a war that is basically dependent upon production, distribution, and public morale essential to maintain both at the requisite level.

British Raid Sicily; Malta Bombed Again

By the Associated Press

Rome, from Italian Broadcasts, April 27

British planes again raided the Sicilian town of Catania last night, while Axis bombers continued their round-the-clock attacks on Malta, the Italian High Command announced today.

Delay on 'Victory' Hinted In Hitler's Reichstag Speech

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler in his speech to the German people yesterday admitted in effect that there was very little probability of Germany seeing a victory this year.

"In the coming winter, wherever it finds us, German railways will be able to meet their tasks better than in the last winter. From locomotives down to tanks, tractors and lorries the Army in the East will be better equipped. . . ."

But the hour will come, he said, when the eastern front "will again awaken from its numbness. Then history will decide who has been victorious during this winter, whether the attacker who senselessly sacrificed his human masses or the defender."

Continuing his description of the fighting on the Russian front, Hitler declared that "we succeeded in mastering threatening catastrophe. There were moments when men and machines threatened to freeze. He who looks at those vastnesses of the East must count on the psychological burden which in 1812 destroyed the French armies (of Napoleon)."

Compelled to Withdraw

When the worst winter in 140 years began to descend upon the Russian front, with temperatures much lower than those which ruined Napoleon, he said it became apparent that the German Army must withdraw to defensive positions but the operation was "exceedingly difficult."

The German soldier alone "enabled me to hold the frontline against an enemy which started to send hecatombs of men. For months masses of newly and hardly trained men from inner Asia, or from the Caucausus, rushed against our lines. . . . If the Russians penetrated between hardly fortified bases in ever fresh waves of attack they could do it only by sacrificing hundreds of thousands of men.

"The problem which caused us the greatest trouble was bringing up supplies because neither the German soldier, nor the German tank, nor unfortunately our German railways engines were prepared for such cold which had caught us by surprise."

Praise for Japanese

Referring to the war in the Far East, Hitler went on:

"The heroic fight of the Japanese people in a few months has shown that it was most foolish and silly to provoke Japan into war," he said. "I am not so sure that the English still today are so firmly convinced of the correctness of the political methods of Churchill and Roosevelt."

The Japanese decision to "answer arrogant provocation" and enter the war "came to us as a relief," he said, because "paralyzation of German submarine activities in the past year was solely due to our efforts to avoid any conflict one could think of with the United States."

He ridiculed Allied "encouragements" such as "the fact that General MacArthur managed to escape from the Philippines just in time."

Commandos Belittled

If the Germans were nervous over British commando raids, Hitler had only sarcasm. He remarked:

"It was likewise encouraging when 20 Englishmen with blackened faces, on rubber soles and in a rubber boat landed at some point of the coast occupied by us, who disappeared as soon as a German patrol came in sight. Every people has its kind of encouragement."

Experienced listeners in London thought they detected a peace feeler when he said, "I am not quite sure whether all Englishmen today still regard it as wise that their Government rejected the numerous possibilities for an understanding which I put forward since 1933. I do not know whether they still are so much convinced that it had been prudent to reject my offers for an alliance which I repeated Sept. 1, 1939, or my peace offers after the Polish and after the French campaigns."

Although predicting that the war could only end with catastrophe for the British Empire, his remarks seemed for the first time to indicate an inner feeling that it might not be the Germans who would destroy it.

"With whom ever England allies herself at the end of this war, this ally will be stronger than she herself is or can be," he declared.

Harking back to the Easter campaign, Hitler shouted that "we have mastered a destiny which another before us 130 years ago (meaning Napoleon) could not master."

"You know that I regard my task very seriously. Great Generals of England and the United States cannot frighten me. In my opinion, Generals like MacArthur have not encouraging but at most, discouraging capabilities.

"I must say I admire the contendedness of the enemy in describing the greatest of their successes.

"If, however, in England the idea should be carried out to continue the air war against the civilian population with new means, then I want to state before the world now the following:

"Mr. Churchill began in May, 1940, with this air war. I warned him for four months and I waited. He, the one who is solely responsible for this type of warfare, then began to wail.

Warning to Britain

"Also, now, my waiting is not weakness. May this man not again start his wails and complaints if I now see myself compelled to give a reply which will bring very much sorrow over his people.

"I shall now retaliate blow for blow until this criminal falls and his work is smashed to pieces.

"If I look upon this world which we represent and upon all the men with whom I share the fortune of being their friend or ally, I must say that I am looking forward into the future with the strongest confidence, in a future wherein not fools but men will make history. . . .

"As far as England herself is concerned, effects of German submarine activities begin more and more to make themselves felt. Mr. Churchill assured his English people as far back as the fall of 1939, after he had sunk 10 submarines every day, that he had become master of the submarine danger.

"Now today I want to assure him that rather this danger will become master of him. . . . What our submarines actually can do will be proved increasingly month after month."

Japanese Thrusts Endanger Key Cities of Burma

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Burma situation remains critical as new Japanese thrusts imperil the cities of Mandalay and Lashio but, on the whole, the war picture in the Far East today appears brighter than it has in some time.

New and successful Allied air raids were carried out over the week end on Lae in New Guinea and Bougainville in the Solomon Islands and Japanese aerial attacks on Port Moresby, New Guinea and Port Darwin, Australia, were beaten off with heavy losses.

Australian Army Minister Francis Forde took official cognizance of the improved outlook with a declaration in Sydney that the time soon would be ripe for an offensive in the Japanese-held islands north of Australia.

The intensified Allied aerial activity and Mr. Forde's confident remarks indicate that the United Nations have succeeded in putting Japan on the defensive strategically. It can ill afford to sit idly by and take a pounding from the air in its island outposts while the United Nations build up a striking force in Australia. Therefore, it soon may be forced into one of three risky operations, i. e., attack Australia in force, invade New Zealand, or broaden the island invasion front with a view to cutting supply lines from America.

In this connection, the landing of American troops on the Free French island of New Caledonia is viewed by observers in Australia as a move to thwart Japanese expansion to the east on the flank of the Allied supply line.

Instead of harboring enemy bombers imperiling Allied convoys, New Caledonia now promises to become eventually one of the many springboards for attack which will put the aggressors on the defensive.

Ever since Pearl Harbor, the United Nations have been expelled from island after island. The move into New Caledonia represents a welcome reversal of the trend.

Meanwhile, there are hints that Tokyo is growing more concerned over the course of recent events. In a speech in the Japanese Capital, Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo declared the "war still has to be fought." He bluntly told his listeners that the next stage of the struggle would be "a real test for the Japanese nation and will demand the nation's utmost unity."

At the same time, roundabout reports from India said the surprise American air raids on Japan on April 18 were more damaging to Nipponese morale than previously had been supposed.

In Burma, the Japanese, straining every resource to outdistance the May monsoons, are driving hard from Loilem on the eastern Chinese-held front toward the Mandalay-Lashio Road and are seeking to isolate Allied forces near Pyawbwe, about 85 miles south of Mandalay. Chinese veterans under General Stilwell slowed the invaders at least temporarily by recapturing Taunggyi and Hopong.

500 Puppet Troops Mutiny, Join China

By the Associated Press

Chungking, April 27

The official Central News Agency said that 500 puppet Chinese troops had mutined in the Yangtze port of Kiukiang, near Nanking, killed several scores of Japanese and joined the forces of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The mutineers were said to have destroyed several supply depots, and to have brought 500 rifles and five machine guns with them.

There was little or no activity in the Philippines.

Burma:

Reports reaching London say two new Japanese thrusts have further endangered the United Nations' position in Burma.

One was a thrust from Loilem, on the eastern flank of the line, toward the Mandalay - Lashio Road. One British source regarded that development as a threat not only to the Mandalay-Lashio Highway but to the cities themselves.

The other was an infiltration to the west, aimed evidently at isolating Allied forces in the area of Pyawbwe, about 85 miles south of Mandalay.

However, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese Army announced that it had recaptured Hopong, increasing the advantage of its position guarding Mandalay from the southeast.

Hopong is little more than 10 miles east of Taunggyi which was won back from the Japanese late last week. Both towns are approximately 100 miles southeast of Mandalay.

On the Meiktila Front, directly south of Mandalay, Chinese forces reported they were fighting a strong delaying action against invasion spearheads thrust up the road from Pyinmana past Tatkon.

The Chinese last were reported holding out in the vicinity of Pyawbwe, some 20 miles south af Meiktila and Thazi, and 85 miles south of Mandalay.

It was acknowledged in Chungking that Chinese forces had yielded 40 miles to the Japanese in the push through Pyinmana and Tatkon to the vicinity of Pyawbwe.

The new drive from Loilem was along the road westward through Tuanggyi and Thazi. Thus, were the Japanese to reach Thazi, they would have worked behind the British at Pyawbwe and reached the railroad leading 80 miles to Mandalay.

British sources said there was only sketchy information on the exact position of the Allied line after five days of confused fighting. It stretched roughly, however, from the Irrawaddy River north of Sale eastward to a point just north of Pyawbwe. In the area farther to the east, apparently, there was no fixed front but isolated strongholds pivoting on Taunggyi.

The British on the right—battered by two months of constant retreat—were resting and refitting behind the Pinchaung River as the Japanese drive in the scorched oil fields abated. The enemy was reported digging in south of Yenangyaung, which a Chinese rescue column recaptured early this week, saving 7,000 trapped Imperials.

The Japanese have complete air superiority above the entire front, and have 10 times the number of ground troops on some sectors. Their equipment is better. The Allied supply problem has been greatly impaired since the fall of Rangoon. India, the nearest arsenal, is separated by rugged mountains.

The two or three Japanese divisions which opened the Battle for Burma appear to have been strengthened appreciably through Rangoon, the sortie of the Japanese fleet of three battleships, five carriers, flotillas of cruisers, and destroyers having screened a convoy through the eastern expanse of the Bay of Bengal.

Now the Japanese have three weeks in which to subjugate Mandalay and Lashio, the railhead for the Burma Road, before the monsoon. Vanguards of their forces already are operating in the high and relatively dry plateaus of Central Burma, but they still have to rout or annihilate the defenders and consolidate their positions before the mid-May rains bog down their communication lines elsewhere.

Chinese headquarters in Burma, meanwhile, reported that the "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group shot down a flight of five Japanese planes April 25 near Loilem without loss to themselves.

Southwest Pacific:

Answering a sudden intensification of Japanese air activity, wide-ranging Allied bombers lashed out again yesterday to blast enemy bases at Lae, New Guinea, and Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands.

At least four Japanese planes were destroyed in the raid on Lae—one in the air and three on the ground—a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said.

Military quarters in Australia expressed belief that the continuing Allied offensive might force a speedy showdown in this vital war theater.

Asserting that the Japanese could not afford to remain passive while the Allies steadily built up their striking power in Australia, these quarters declared the enemy would have to adopt one of two courses:

1. Attack Australia directly.
2. Attempt to capture all of New Guinea and the string of islands to the south and east, with a view to cutting American supply routes to Australia.

Reflecting this viewpoint, Army Minister Francis Forde, in a statement at Canberra, warned Australians against compacency.

"Although there is substantial improvement in local defenses, Australia is not yet out of the woods and may have to meet a Japanese attack in force at any time," he said.

"Complacency and optimism resulted in the overrunning of other countries. Australia must not make the same mistake."

Grounds for Mr. Forde's comment on the improvement in Australia's defenses were seen in the reception which greeted a squadron of 24 Japanese bombers, escorted by fighters, which raided Darwin April 25 for the first time in three weeks.

A communiqué said eight of the enemy bombers and three fighters were shot down. Semiofficial advices said United States pilots accounted for all of the planes destroyed.

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford declared the 11 planes shot down constituted one third of the total attacking force, including fighters and bombers, and said that from the Japanese point of view this was "far too heavy a price to pay."

Unofficially, it was said the Darwin battle was the biggest and most successful fought over Australia to date.

The raiders were kept so high that their aim was inaccurate and the 500-pound bombs they dropped did little damage to their principal objective, the airport.

Three Zero-type fighters swooped down through intense antiaircraft fire to machine-gun the ground, but caused no casualties.

Port Moresby, situated on the south shore of New Guinea facing Australia, was bombed April 25 and April 26, but damage here also was reported slight. A Japanese attack April 25 on Tulagi, in the Solomon Islands, likewise caused "negligible damage," a communiqué said.

Hero of the air battle over Darwin April 25 was Lieut. James Morehead, of Oklahoma City, who personally accounted for three of the 11 enemy planes shot down.

General MacArthur's headquarters reported no change in the Philippines during the week end. Enemy air attacks on Corregidor were said to be decreasing and only minor operations were reported on Mindanao and Panay, where a Japanese force was said to have been repulsed at San Remegio.

Japan Doubts:

There are increasing signs that Japan is losing some of the assurance it acquired after is succession of early victories.

In Tokyo today, Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo declared that in spite of Japanese successes, "the war still has to be fought."

He said in an address that "recent developments" showed that the United States and Britain have been forced to reckless actions because of successive defeats in the Pacific.

He did not specify these developments, but Domei said the phrase might be taken to refer to the "United States stunt air attacks on Japan itself."

[Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya were bombed nine days ago, and air alarms were sounded on several days afterwards.]

"The war's coming stage will be a real test for the Japanese nation and will demand the nation's utmost unity," General Tojo declared.

"The Japanese people must always bear in mind the fact that we are still in the midst of a great war. Even we who are behind the lines must be of the same mind as the troops at the front and be fully prepared to cope with any attack on Japan itself, and in that way help operations of our men at the front.

"With unalterable determination we must carry on to final victory, completely destroying Anglo-American influence."

The British Broadcasting Corporation, meanwhile, quoted its New Delhi, India, representative as saying that the April 18 air raids on Japan "have proved an immense stimulant to morale in India." The radiocast added:

"It is still unknown what damage was done in these raids, but the Japanese authorities have admitted a death roll of 114."

This apparently was a reference to Axis reports of last week end, one of which quoted the Tokyo newspaper Asahi as saying that "140 school children were killed by bombs."

Incidentally, the Domei news agency said that hundreds of thousands of Japanese have viewed wreckage of a United States warplane put on display at Yasukuni Shrine after the April 18 raid.

Domei asserted the wreckage, picked up at an undisclosed place, includes smashed propellers, wings, a gasoline tank stamped "North American Aviation Company" and a parachute bearing the markings of an Inglewood, Calif., manufacturer.

Germans 'Astonished' By Hitler's Demands

By the Associated Press

London, April 27

Reuters said today that the Berlin correspondent of the National Zeitung of Basel, Switzerland, had cabled that the German public "was astonished at Hitler's demand yesterday for such far-reaching powers."

The writer was quoted as saying it was "the sharpest appeal ever made to the German people."

Plight of Greece Told by Refugees

JERUSALEM, April 27 (AP) — Refugees arriving here from Greece said that 1,200 Greeks were victims daily of starvation.

Bread and vegetables were said to be virtually unobtainable and a type of grass growing in the mountains is being peddled in the streets. Olives, grapes, and figs have been confiscated by the Germans and fishing has been forbidden to prevent escapes, the refugees said.

Wire Tapping Ruling Frees Hand of Justice Department

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Supreme Court delivered two decisions on wire tapping today, one of which was viewed by the Justice Department as of vital importance in freeing its hands for counterespionage work.

Though the Federal Communications Act prohibits wire tapping, the court ruled that it was legal:

1. To use a delicate device known as a dectaphone which picks up and amplifies a man's conversation. It is not attached to a telephone.

2. To use evidence obtained by actual wire tapping in a trial so long as the defendant was "not a party to the message."

In the latter case the court held that four New Yorkers convicted of using the mails to defraud in connection with an alleged insurance racket had no standing to complain of wire tapping by which, they charged, the Government induced two others to plead guilty and testify for the prosecution.

The detectaphone decision upheld the conviction of three New York attorneys charged with conspiracy in connection with a bankruptcy decision. The evidence against them was obtained by Federal agents using the device in a room adjoining their office and the Justice Department said that the court's sanctioning of their methods would have an important bearing on national defense.

Justice Roberts delivered the decision, with Justice Jackson, a former Attorney General, not participating and Justice Murphy, another former Attorney General, dissenting.

Pointing to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Justice Department told the Supreme Court that it was "of vital consequence whether a military officer or other Government agent may overhear or intercept the communications of suspected spies or saboteurs."

Use of the amplifying instrument, the Justice Department said, took place on April 7, 1937, and later at Mr. Shulman's office. The trio were convicted in the Southern New York Federal District Court in 1940 and each was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and fined $25.

The majority opinion noted that the defendants contended that "where, as in the present case, one talks in his own office, and intends his conversation to be confined within the four walls of the room, he does not intend his voice shall go beyond those walls and it is not to be assumed he takes the risk of someone's use of a delicate detector in the next room."

Of this, the opinion said:

"We think, however, the distinction is too nice for practical application of the constitutional guarentee."

"We hold," the Court said, "that what was heard by the use of the detectaphone was not made illegal by trespass or unlawful entry."

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Logistics: Keeping Army Supplied

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Logistics is one branch of military science which streamlining has thrown into reverse.

The quicker the blitz—the more mechanical the armies—the more cumbersome and complicated becomes the problem of the movement of men and matériel.

A hundred years ago the only requirement for transporting a soldier was the space he occupied plus a small allowance for his share of such accessories as ammunition, engineer facilities and the toy-like artillery of that day.

Twenty-five years ago, it took four to five tons of shipping to transport a soldier. Today, now that such cumbersome objects as tanks, airplanes, heavy artillery, etc., must go along, the rough rule calls for 10 tons of shipping a man. In other words, 100,000 tons of shipping would be required to take an expedition of 10,000 men overseas.

Other Problems

But just sending troops is not enough. Having initially placed an expedition, such further supplies as must be sent from home will be reflected in the nature of the expedition and where it has been landed. United States troops in Australia can practically live off the country in so far as food is concerned, while an expedition sent to Iceland would have to have nearly all its needs supplied from overseas.

In any event, supplies of specialized material such as ammunition, spare parts, and all the odds and ends which contribute to making the United States soldier the world's most pampered fighting man would have to arrive in a steady stream, requiring say at least 12,000 tons of shipping a month for a division of 15,000 men. Considerably more tonnage will be needed to maintain stocks of gasoline, oil, and food when these items cannot be obtained locally and have to be transported over a considerable distance, as is the case with the expedition to Iceland.

Some time ago the President casually indicated that 10 or more expeditionary forces were in being or were contemplated. How many have actually been transported, or the destinations involved, have not been made public, other than Iceland, Australia, North Ireland, Dutch Guiana, and Eritrea.

However, even these few indicate the magnificent distances involved, and the magnitude of the problem of providing supplies. Add in a few surmises such as Libya, Europe, and India, and the complications increase. Where are the ships to be found and how are they to be escorted?

The Navy's Task

This question brings up the Navy's own logistic problem.

When a naval vessel leaves a home port for a distant destination during war time, it goes fully provided with all requisites, unless some unusual condition of affairs prevents. It will have full bunkers of oil—not the normal peacetime capacity, but the maximum that can be squeezed into all available reserve tanks, usually somewhere around 150 per cent of the normal capacity.

It hardly seems necessary to explain that in piping times of peace it is not economical to expand unnecessary horsepower in hauling around an excess of fuel. But during war or when war is a possibility, ships go prepared to voyage as far as possible on the fuel they carry. If it should happen they do not need it all, there is always a yawning bunker into which any excess can be pumped.

The matter of fuel is always uppermost in the thought of the officer responsible for handling any naval force. He must so adjust the speed that fuel is conserved for emergencies, and insure that replenishment will be available when and where needed.

Economical Speed

Every ship, regardless of size or type of propulsion installed, has what is known as its economical speed, usually around 10 knots. Some installations and hull forms are so refined that there is little difference between the fuel required for 10 knots and 15 knots, but nevertheless the most economical use of fuel will hang around 10 knots.

Another revealing feature about ships at sea is the relation between the consumption of fuel and the speed made. If a heavy cruiser, for instance, requires 3,300 horsepower to make 10 knots, 6,600 will be needed to make 15 knots, and every further increment of 5 knots approximately doubles the horsepower required up to 30 knots, for which around 53,000 is generated.

Horsepower means fuel, and the moment the higher speeds are used the oil is consumed at a tremendous rate. Suppose a horsepower can be produced for .6 pound of fuel, 3,300 horsepower (10 knots) then calls for 1,980 pounds, while the 53,000 needed for 30 knots requires 31,800 pounds. The speed is increased three times while the oil consumption goes up 18 times. No wonder the slower speeds are used whenever possible.

Huge Fuel Consumption

A battleship may swallow 1,200,000 gallons of oil, enough to take it almost around the world without refueling. Aircraft carriers also carry huge quantities of oil. The cruisers are less plentifully supplied, and the best of them at economical speed can do little more than 15,000 miles on one filling of oil. Destroyers are notoriously short-ranged at high speeds, and it will be recalled that one published report concerning the Marshall Island raid gave the details of destroyers being fueled from an aircraft carrier at sea.

The man-of-war under discussion leaves port with bulging storerooms, and completely filled magazines. In fact, extra rounds of ammunition have probably been tucked away wherever a safe place has been found.

There will be around 90 days' supply of fresh meats, and anywhere up to a 6 months' supply of staple goods. Small stores — the seagoing term for bluejackets' clothing and notions — will be stocked, as will the various and sundry items which appear in a ship's storerooms—needles to anchors the saying runs.

So the ship sets bravely forth, and all goes well for a time. Then unexpected demands for high speed cuts into the oil supply and the captain begins to make mental and then pencil calculations, and eventually he arrives at the decision the ship must be refueled, so it heads for port.

Keeping Supplies Available ..

This specific illustration multiplied by the number of ships involved, gives some idea of the logistics involved in naval operations. Stocks of oil must be available at strategic ports for refueling ships which rush in, get what is required and are on their way again in a few hours.

An average tanker carries around 6,000,000 gallons of oil. Sounds like a huge amount, but a couple of cruisers, and a bunch of empty destroyers can clean it out in a hurry.

Then there is the matter of stocks of special fuels such as Diesel engine oil and gasoline, as well as lubricating oil to be maintained.

The men continue to eat, and all too soon storerooms begin to show depletion. Local markets may afford some varieties of food, but Uncle Sam likes to furnish what the men are accustomed to having, and it is almost certain that the base will have a Navy storehouse from which provisions can be drawn.

Ammunition Needed

Ammunition is another vital necessity. Every type of gun even when of the same caliber must have its own particular type of ammunition. There can be no substituting. Naturally no replenishment is required unless firing has been done, but the high rate of fire and the limited amount of ammunition carried by a ship for its main battery means that any vessel that has been in an engagement of an hour or two will require a very considerable amount of ammunition.

The submarines and destroyers will need replacement torpedoes. So will the torpedo plane although this torpedo is a special type. Then come the bombers for bombs in assorted sizes, while the destroyer and subchaser put in their bids for depth charges.

All in all any base established for either the Navy, Army or both is going to be a busy place, and to function properly it will have to receive a constant flow of supplies.

Dot these bases all over the world, and the stupendousness of the implications involved can be realized. It is this task that must be handled by those who are responsible for the logistics of our armed forces.

Moving an Army

There is talk of invasion.

But to invade you move an army . . . and the technique of that movement is called "logistics."

Today, according to Maj. Gen. G. N. Molesworth, Deputy Chief of the British General Staff — the equipping and training of 250,000 men requires an effort equivalent to fitting a 1,000,000 men for service in the last war.

To transport them is almost an equally heightened problem. What it requires is discussed by the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the accompanying article.

Ship Losses in Atlantic Set At 150 Since Pearl Harbor

By the Associated Press

Twelve United Nations ships were officially reported sunk in the Atlantic last week, but three ships, which in previous weeks had been announced as sunk, were successfully salvaged and reached port. This brought total announced losses in the Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 150 ships.

The tabulation:

	Week of Apr. 20-26	Week of Apr. 13-19	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	7	7	79
Off Canada	0	1	24
In Caribbean	3	4	37
Off S. America	2	2	10
	12	14	150

Seven of the vessels announced this week were United States ships, two Norwegian, two Panamanian, and one Canadian.

Three Axis submarines, in a torpedo and shelling attack, set fire to an American cargo-passenger ship off the Atlantic coast the night of April 21, Navy officials announced at Norfolk, Va., April 25, reporting 44 passengers and crewmen were missing.

Survivors related that the score was not altogether one-sided and that one or two of the submersibles attacking the cargo-passenger were believed to have been sunk.

Miguel Marcano, a student at Louisiana State University, said he was aboard a rescue ship when it dropped depth bombs, and "when we saw oil and smoke spurt up, the men on the ship grabbed each other by the shoulders, jumping up and down, yelling, 'We got one. We got one.'"

The 95 passengers and 75 crewmen surviving the attack on the cargo-passenger ship were adrift for 18 hours in six lifeboats before they were rescued.

Corregidor 'Untold Aid to Allies,' Malta 'Inspiration' to Corregidor

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—An exchange of greetings across the world between the besieged fortresses of Corregidor and Malta was made public by the War Department.

Gen. Sir William George Shedden Dobbie, British Governor of the Mediterranean Island of Malta, said in a message to Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Corregidor's Commander, that by the continued defense of the Philippine Island fortress "you are giving untold assistance to the Allied cause. God grant you may soon reap the fruits of victory."

In reply, General Wainwright said Corregidor's garrison was "inspired and encouraged by the historic stand which has been made by the gallant defenders of Malta."

General Dobbie, known as one of the most devout and colorful of British Army commanders, sent this message:

"People of Malta send their warm greetings to the gallant defenders of Corregidor. They have watched with profound admiration the magnificent fight you have put up which has been a great inspiration to us all. You are giving untold assistance to the Allied cause. God grant you may soon reap the fruits of victory."

General Wainwright's reply was addressed to the people of Malta as well as the Governor. He said:

"The officers and enlisted men on Corregidor deeply appreciate the sentiments expressed in your message. In our efforts to contribute to the common cause of freedom for which the Philippine and American troops are now fighting, we are inspired and encouraged by the historic stand which has been made by the gallant defenders of Malta. With God's help, both our peoples shall soon join hands across the seas in celebrating the return of freedom to the democratic nations of the world."

The exchange was made public in a communiqué which said there was nothing else to report.

New Orleans Man Found the Way

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 27 (AP)—Because George Dreyfous is the kind of man who won't take no for an answer, the United States Coast Guard Reserve possesses a 68-foot yacht and a skipper who is "ready, willing, and anxious to fight."

Mr. Dreyfous, a wealthy bachelor and successful attorney, tried three times to get into the Canadian Army after the present war started but was unsuccessful.

"I realized the situation was serious from the beginning," he said.

"I didn't want to depend on anyone else to fight my battle, and I felt that Great Britain was fighting it for us.

"When we got in after Pearl Harbor, I felt our responsibility was increased all the more."

He had served with the 363rd U. S. Machine-Gun Corps in the last war but never got overseas. So when Pearl Harbor was attacked he began anew his effort to join in the struggle.

Dreyfous heard that the Coast Guard was accepting private yachts and sometimes commissioned their owners if they were competent.

Undaunted, he spent four months studying navigation and associated mysteries and passed the Coast Guard course at the head of his class. He couldn't find a yacht large enough here for Coast Guard purposes so he flew to Miami and bought a 68-foot craft. With friends, he sailed it back to this city and turned it over to the proper authorities.

The Tulips of Holland Still Bloom

Netherlands Information Bureau

A Diminutive Dutch Miss Inspects Her Garden

The world-famous bulb industry of Holland continues despite the onslaughts of war but it has been facing increasing trials and threats since the invasion of the Netherlands by the Germans.

Bulb Industry in Holland Hard Put by War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in German-occupied Netherlands the once proud bulb fields are beginning to bloom. Whether they are working for the Germans or whether they have been allowed to deteriorate is not known. But everywhere that Dutchmen gather, there is a memory of the flowing fields of tulips, narcissuses, hyacinth, and daffodils, which have been so much a part of Holland.

On the basis of facts and figures, it is not an easily answerable question how much of the tulip fields will be found intact after the war. While around 1860 only about 740 acres were planted with bulbs in the Netherlands, this had risen to upwards of 25,450 acres in 1932. The exports of bulbs also increased enormously.

In 1900 about 8,000 tons were exported; in 1932 about 23,500 tons, while in better years the figure was over 25,000 tons. The value of 26,000 tons in 1938 was a little over 31,000,000 guilders. England used to be the principal market, followed by the United States, Germany, France and Scandinavia. Of the total exports of 26,000 tons in 1938, 14,000 tons went to England, 4,000 tons to the United States and 2,000 tons to Germany, so that Germany took only about 8 per cent of the total exports.

Overproduction, Low Prices

Owing to adverse economic conditions, there was considerable overproduction in the bulb industry. In order to regulate conditions, minimum prices were in effect, while it was often necessary to regulate the amount of planting material an acre. In this way it was attempted to keep production within reasonable limits.

The exports to Germany were relatively low before the war because they were restricted by the Dutch-German clearing system.

After the German invasion, the Dutch bulb growers had no other opportunity but to attempt to increase their exports to Germany and other still accessible countries. Many varieties of tulips and daffodils grown in Holland were unknown in Germany because they were exclusively for the higher-price markets of England and the United States. The growers spent $40,000 for advertising, hoping to increase their orders from Germany which, prior to the war, amounted only to 2,900,000 guilders. Prices for bulbs decreased considerably for the more expensive varieties as they were unsaleable against the pre-war prices.

It is obvious that flowers can not possibly be an important item in the German war economy when foodstuffs in Germany proper are scarce, while conditions are far below normal in the occupied countries. In November, 1941, a decree was promulgated which ordered flower growers to use half their available soil for the cultivation of vegetables. It is impossible to check whether such decrees are actually put into effect. If half of the 25,400 acres devoted to bulb growing were actually converted for 50 per cent, this would leave approximately 12,700 for the bulb industry. This would enable the bulb industry to raise an export crop of 13,000 tons.

German Claim

As England and the United States took more than 18,000 tons this would mean that the exports to other countries have increased considerably. The Germans claim that the exports of bulbs and flowers to Germany, France and Sweden are larger than prior to the war, while bulbs are also used as a substitute for coffee.

If we take all these factors into account, it is obvious that the bulb industry is in difficult circumstances. Exports have fallen off, prices for the more expensive varieties are much lower while the available area has been restricted.

The money income of some of the growers may be still satisfactory but the great shortage of all commodities and the existing inflation make the value of money entirely uncertain. As the Germans certainly have not been able to put all their decrees into full effect, the capacity of the bulb industry will not have suffered greatly and will soon be able to meet the demands after the war.

The formerly existing production restrictions make it certain that the loss in productive capacity will not have been significant so that the Netherlands will be fully able to supply its former customers again as soon as conditions permit. Soil and climate, as well as century-old experience, make Holland particularly qualified for this industry which in the minds of so many has always been associated with the Netherlands.

Major Russian-Nazi Battle Expected as Armies Spar

By the Associated Press

Monday, April 27

The German and Russian armies sparred unceasingly for openings today in small-scale fights along a steadily thawing front as signs pointed to a major development at any moment.

The Soviet Information Bureau in a communiqué radiocast from Moscow said the situation remained substantially unchanged. It reported only minor patrol engagements and guerrilla activities along the entire 2,000-mile front from Leningrad to Sevastopol.

However, the Nazis claimed their air force had subjected Leningrad to three straight days of punishing raids, and there were reports from both sides that both the Nazis and the Soviets were moving up huge reserves.

On the Central Front the Russian Army was said to have thrown back repeated German attempts to capture a tactically important river position.

The Soviet Army newspaper, Red Star, said it was the "most serious recent battle" in that sector. The Germans, it was reported, used tanks, planes, flame throwers, and smoke screens, but still they did not win the point.

On the Kalinin Front, northwest of Moscow, the Moscow Radio said 2,800 Germans were killed in two days of fighting.

The Russians also claimed a German submarine had been sunk in the Barents Sea and that 21 Nazi planes were destroyed over the whole front yesterday against 10 Soviet losses.

With all signs pointing to early and heavy action, observers in Kuibyshev said one factor was apparent—that the Russians are increasingly confident about coming events.

The Russian Army, they said, has consistently moved forward throughout nearly two-months of fighting under some of the worst conditions of the war and retains the ground it has recaptured.

It was said that Germans captured by the Russians consistently report that older men and youths under 20 are being pressed into service—while everywhere correspondents go in Russia they see young men and fresh soldiers making up a wealth of reserves for the coming struggle.

Four Axis Ships Sunk

CAIRO, April 27 (AP) — British submarines, prowling the Central Mediterranean, were credited today with sinking four Axis ships heavily laden with supplies intended for Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's armies in North Africa.

Announcement of the sinkings was coupled with reports of widespread air activity over the Mediterranean, extending from Malta to the Suez Canal.

The British, in a special communiqué April 26, accused the Germans of deliberately attacking hospital areas in their latest attacks upon Malta, the fortress-base which lies threateningly across the Axis supply lines between Italy and Africa.

In two successive raids, the Germans destroyed five wards in the Malta General Hospital, which was clearly marked with a large Red Cross, the communiqué said. Casualties were given as 10 killed and several wounded.

"At another hospital, damage was done by one bomb and an unexploded bomb hit the Red Cross roof," the bulletin added. It said a camp for prisoners of war, put in the hospital area for safety, also had been hit, causing several casualties.

Week-end raids on Malta were on a heavy scale, the British said, but they reported the destruction of at least six Axis planes Saturday and Sunday and said others were badly damaged.

One Axis raider also was reported shot down in the Suez Canal area on the night of April 25 when both Alexandria and Cairo had air alarms.

British headquarters reported that the RAF had been active over Libya, raiding Bengasi and attacking Axis transport and camps in the El Agheila and Agedabia areas. Loss of five planes in these operations was acknowledged.

Destroyer Lost

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—The sinking of the two-year-old British 904-ton destroyer Southwold, commanded by Commander C. T. Jellicoe, nephew of the late Lord Jellicoe who led the British Fleet in the Battle of Jutland in 1916, was announced last night by the Admiralty.

[The Admiralty gave no details but it was recalled that pictures recently received in New York from Preston Grover, Associated Press war correspondent then with the British Mediterranean Fleet, showed Commander Jellicoe chatting with a freighter captain the destroyer had rescued. The date of the picture was not given. The Admiralty also did not say whether Commander Jellicoe survived his ship.]

Mexican Army 'One Man' for U. S.

MEXICO, D. F., April 27 (AP)—The Mexican Army is disposed to fight "like a single man for the liberty and democracy of the American continent" at the side of the United States Army, Chief of Staff Gen. Salvador Sanchez declared here.

The top officer of Mexico's fighting forces made this statement in a message to Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, thanking him for his greetings to the Army in connection with the annual "Soldier's Day" celebrations being held today.

In a personal message to Señor Sanchez, delivered by Col. John A. Weeks, military attaché of the American Embassy, General Marshall said:

"May the common cause that exists between our two armies, which is the symbol of liberty and justice, continue to inspire in the hearts of all a love for democracy and the firm proposal to defend America against the forces which threaten the ideals which have reigned for so long a time."

Poland Still Struggles Against German Yoke

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's program for breaking the Polish nation and harnessing the remnants to the Reich war economy were lucidly set forth in an official circular published by Reichsfieldmarshal Hermann Göring and Nazi Commissioner for Polish Territory Dr. Hans Frank. This writer had the opportunity of reading one of these circulars in the original in Paris in January, 1940. Today the Polish Government-in-Exile has published a report on conditions in that section of Poland which is annexed to the Reich which summarizes the successes and failures which have attended this Nazi program.

German original orders as worked out by Herrs Göring and Frank were to bring Poland within the framework of the Four-Year Plan within the shortest possible time, making it produce its maximum for the immediate reinforcement of the Reich military power, regardless of the effect upon the native populations. Agricultural production was ordered increased, German rural experts to be in control from top to bottom.

Forests were to be exploited to furnish the Reich specified amounts of lumber, pit props, and woodpulp. Conservation of forests was not to be considered. Oil production was to be thoroughly gone over and increased. Industrial capacity for the "most rapid execution of armament orders to be placed by the Reich" was to be increased. Factories which would later be chosen "as refuge concerns for works important to the war effort which have been or are to be evacuated from the Reich" to be maintained. Factories not producing for the army or used as "refuge concerns" were to be "eliminated," together with the "destroyed buildings."

Transfer of Laborers

Not less than 1,000,000 Polish laborers, of which 750,000 were to be farm workers, at least 50 per cent of these latter women, were to be taken to the Reich not later than April of that year (1940). Workers in industrial plants in Poland were to receive enough food to keep them at an efficiency level, the rest of the population "shall during the food shortage be reduced to a minimum of food." Non-military production based on raw materials necessary for military supplies must be "ruthlessly forbidden," and the German regional administrators would have absolute control of all raw materials, semi-finished, or finished goods.

Such are a few of the directions given. All were of the same tenor—exploitation of Poland and the Poles for the benefit of the Germans and the Reich. From that point of view the administration has been successful. All state and municipal property, all property and assets of any organization whatsoever, public or private, was long ago taken over by the German authorities. Sixty per cent of all private property in the General Government is also under German control.

Orders in regard to factory destruction and production have been carried out and the shortage of all the necessities of life has been keenly felt since the first months of the occupation. That Poles starve or freeze does not concern the authorities.

Nothing has been left undone to reduce the population to the status of serfs. Evidences of Polish culture and accomplishment have been systematically destroyed. Monuments have everywhere been taken down and if of bronze used for scrap. Schools, except elementary and secondary trade, have been closed. Libraries have been "purged" of all publications and books that were concerned with Poland or Polish spirit. Museums have been pillaged and then closed. No Polish theaters, concerts, lectures or serious entertainment of any kind is permitted. No Pole may enter the best cafes and restaurants, these being reserved for Germans. Certain shops are likewise for Germans only, certain parks, and a certain section of street cars. The list of the "musts" and "must nots" is both lengthy and humiliating.

Not Nation of Serfs

But converting Poland into a land of serfs was not so easy a task as was that of material destruction and assumption of ownership and authority. Getting laborers for the Reich was a disappointment until force was used. Here is the translation of a proclamation that appeared on city buildings in February, 1940:

"Money and Bread in Germany!

"1. When you are summoned and are to go to Germany, understand that it is a command that must be obeyed.

"2. Whoever opposes this order will be taken by force.

"3. Before departure you will be examined by a German physician. The statements of other physicians are useless and cost money.

"4. If urgent reasons do not permit your going to Germany, register at the nearest Labor Office. There you will have your case looked into.

"5. You will go to a splendid rural property or great estate in Pomerania and not to the Westwall. Letters you are getting from friends are proof of this.

"6. Don't believe the Jews! They have lied to you before, and still do.

"Let your motto for the future be: 'I am going to Germany.'"

The most recent estimate of the number of laborers thus taken is 1,050,000 from all Poland, about 800,000 from the General Government. The number of women is placed at some 270,000, hardly half of the number Marshal Göring ordered to be in the labor camps of the Reich by April, 1940. To get this more than a million of Poles the Germans have had to resort to forced registration of boys and girls 13 years of age.

Production Falls Off

They have been disappointed, too, in the amount and quality of production. They had not taken into account the possibilities of sabotage and the ingenuity and daring of the conquered. Instead of being cowed, the peasants have stubbornly refused to comply with orders, and harvest and livestock quotas have not been delivered. They have preferred to burn grain if that was the only way to keep it from falling into German hands. All Poles have become adepts in secreting, deceiving, conniving, outwitting the "master folk."

That the Poles pay a terrible price for their devotion to freedom is clear from photographs reproduced from the German press in Poland by the Polish Government-in-Exile in its story of conditions in Poland and supporting these are reproductions of some of the orders and proclamations of the German authorities.

These 185 plates alone tell the story, although documented information as to names of people, places and dates accompany them. In these pictures the German photographers tell something of what their officials are doing in Poland. What the story would be if all the pictures thus taken were brought together in one collection it would be hard to say.

In the illustrated weeklies and some of the dailies from all over Germany that came to Bucharest and Budapest in the autumn of 1939 and winter of 1940 this writer saw scores of similar pictures of what was going on in Poland—of mass executions, of Jews used as draft animals, of evictions of Polish families, of the introduction of Baltic Germans to their new "homes," of bread lines, of destruction of things Polish. The Germans themselves have kept an excellent photographic record of these years.

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Text of Roosevelt Message To Congress on Price Curb

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on price controls follows:

In certain ways the present world encircling war presents problems which were unimaginable during the first World War.

The theaters of combat today cover vastly greater areas. Many more millions of human beings are involved. The new factors of mechanical power, in the air and on the land and on the sea, have produced radical changes in basic strategy and tactics.

In this new war the nations resisting the Axis powers face an even greater challenge to their very existence. They fight more powerful, more sinister foes, but their understanding of the magnitude of the task and the very firmness of their determination make victory certain in the long days to come.

In some other ways, however, the circumstances of today parallel those of 1917-1918. Now, as in the last war, the common enemy has had all the advantage at the outset. Now, as then, bitter defeats and heavy losses must be endured by those who are defending civilization, before we will be able to establish the vital superiority in men and munitions which will turn the tide.

Better Prepared for War

The United States was far better prepared for actual war on Dec. 7, 1941, than it was on April 6, 1917. For over two years, by a succession of Congressional acts, we had carried out or initiated safety measures for our own defense in growing volume and importance. There were the revisions of the Neutrality Laws, the adoption of Selective Service Law, and the Lend-Lease Law, and the great increases of our Army and Navy and the instruments of war which they needed.

After Pearl Harbor, the American people adopted a national program of war production which would have been called fantastic by most people two years before. It has required the shifting of the major part of American industry from the products of peace to the weapons of war.

Inevitably—but with the full approval of the nation—this enormous program is dislocating industry, labor, agriculture and finance. It is disrupting, and will continue to disrupt, the normal manner of life of every American and every American family. In this, we repeat the pattern of the First World War, although on a vastly greater scale.

During that earlier war there were certain economic factors which produced unnecessary hardships; and these hardships continued long after the signing of the armistice. I use the word "unnecessary" because it is my belief that a very great deal of suffering which was caused then can be avoided now.

Cost of Living

These economic factors relate primarily to an easily understood phrase which affects the lives of all of us—the cost of living. Because rises in the cost of living which came with the last war were not checked in the beginning, people in this country paid more than twice as much for the same things in 1920 as they did in 1914.

The rise in the cost of living during this war has begun to parallel the last. The time has definitely come to stop the spiral. And we can face the fact that there must be a drastic reduction in our standard of living.

While the cost of living, based on the average prices of necessaries, has gone up about 15 per cent so far since the autumn of 1939, we must now act to keep it from soaring another 80 per cent or 90 per cent during the next year or two—to hold it somewhere near the present level.

There are obvious reasons for taking every step necessary to prevent this rise. I emphasize the words "every step," because no single step would be adequate by itself. Action in one direction alone would be offset by inaction in other directions. Only an all-embracing program will suffice.

Tragedy After Last War

When the cost of living spirals upward week after week and month after month, people as a whole are bound to become poorer, because the pay envelope will then lag behind rising retail prices. The price paid for carrying on the war by the Government and, therefore, by the people, will increase by many billions if prices go up. Furthermore, there is an old and true saying that that which goes up must always come down—and you and I know the hardships and heartaches we all went through in the bad years after the last war, when Americans were losing their homes and their farms and their savings and were looking in vain for jobs.

We do not intend after this war to present the same disastrous situation to those brave men who today are fighting our battles in all parts of the world. Safeguarding our economy at home is the very least that our soldiers, sailors and Marines have a right to expect of us civilians in Government, in industry, on the farm, and in all other walks of life.

We must therefore adopt as one of our principal domestic objectives the stabilization of the cost of living, for this is essential to the fortification of our whole economic structure.

Outlines Economic Policy

Relying on past and present experience, and leaving out masses of details which relate more to questions of method than to the objective itself, I list for the Congress the following points, which, taken together, may well be called our present national economic policy.

1. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must tax heavily, and in that process keep personal and corporate profits at a reasonable rate, the word "reasonable" being defined at a low level.

2. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must fix ceilings on the prices which consumers, retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers pay for the things they buy; and ceilings on rents for dwelling in all areas affected by war industries.

3. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the remuneration received by individuals for their work.

4. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the prices received by growers for the products of their lands.

5. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must encourage all citizens to contribute to the cost of winning this war by purchasing war bonds with their earnings instead of using those earnings to buy articles which are not essential.

6. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must ration all essential commodities of which there is a scarcity, so that they may be distributed fairly among consumers and not merely in accordance with financial ability to pay high prices for them.

7. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must discourage credit and instalment buying, and encourage the paying off of debts, mortgages, and other obligations; for this promotes savings, retards excessive buying and adds to the amount available to the creditors for the purchase of war bonds.

Keeping Cost Down

I know that you will appreciate that these seven principal points, each and every one of them, will contribute in substantial fashion to the great objective of keeping the cost of living down.

It is my best judgment that only two of these points require legislation at the present time, for the very good reason that the Congress has already passed laws with respect to the others which seem adequate to meet the national policy enunciated.

I assure the Congress that if the required objectives are not attained, and if the cost of living should continue to rise substantially, I shall so advise the Congress, and shall ask for any additional legislation which may be necessary.

In the first item, legislation is necessary, and the subject is now under consideration in the House of Representatives. Its purpose is to keep excess profits down and, at the same time, raise further large sums for the financing of the war.

On this subject, I believe that the objective can be attained through tax processes. We are now spending, solely for war purposes, the sum of about $100,000,000 every day of the week. But before this year is over that rate of expenditure will be doubled. This means that a sum equal to more than half of the entire national income will be spent in the war effort. Almost the whole of these billions is being and will be spent within the United States itself.

Heavy Tax on Profits

Profits must be taxed to the utmost limit consistent with continued production. This means all business profits—not only in making munitions, but in making or selling anything else. Under the proposed new tax law we seek to take by taxation all undue or excessive profits; and anything in excess of that specific figure should go to the Government.

One of our difficulties is to write a law in which some clever people will not find loopholes, or in which some businesses will not be equitably included. I have suggested to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives that some blanket clause could well cover, by a special tax, all profits of any kind of business which exceed the expressed definition of the legal profit figure.

At the same time, while the number of individual Americans affected is small, discrepancies between low personal incomes and very high personal incomes should be lessened; and I therefore believe that in time of this grave national danger, when all excess income should go to win the war, no American citizen ought to have a net income, after he has paid his taxes, of more than $25,000 a year. It is indefensible that those who enjoy large incomes from state and local securities should be immune from taxation while we are at war. Interest on such securities should be subject at least to surtaxes.

I earnestly hope that the Congress will pass a new tax bill at the earliest moment possible. Such action is imperative in the comprehensive all-out effort to keep the cost of living down—and time is of the essence.

Price Control at Once

The second item, relating to price control is, with the exception of farm prices, adequately covered by existing law, and I have issued instructions to put this into effect immediately. It is our effort to be fair in all phases of price control; and if our future experience reevals inequality or unfairness, corrections will, of course, be made.

In respect to the third item, seeking to stabilize remuneration for work, legislation is not required under present circumstances. I believe that stabilizing the cost of living will mean that wages in general can and should be kept at existing scales.

Organized labor has voluntarily given up its right to strike during the war. Therefore, all stabilization or adjustment of wages will be settled by the War Labor Board machinery, which has been generally accepted by industry and labor for the settlement of all disputes.

All strikes are at a minimum. Existing contracts between employers and employees must, in all fairness, be carried out to the expiration date of those contracts. The existing machinery for labor disputes will, of course, continue to give due consideration to inequalities and the elimination of sub-standards of living. I repeat that all of these processes, now in existence, will work equitably for the overwhelming proportion of all our workers if we can keep the cost of living down and stabilize their remuneration.

Most workers in munition industries are working far more than 40 hours a week, and should continue to be paid at time and a half for overtime. Otherwise, their weekly pay envelopes would be reduced.

All these policies will guide all Government agencies.

Farm Parity Sought

In regard to item four, prices of farm products: For nearly nine years it has been the policy of the Government to seek an objective known as "parity"—or, in other words, farm prices that give the farmer an assurance of equality in individual purchasing power with his fellow Americans who work in industry. Some of the products of the farms have not yet reached the stage of parity. Others have exceeded yarity. Under existing legislation, a ceiling cannot be placed on certain products until they reach a level somewhat above parity.

This calls for the second legislative action which I have mentioned. Under a complicated formula in the existing law, prices for farm products—prices which housewives have to pay for many articles of food—may rise to 110 per cent of parity or even higher. It is the fault of the formula. In the case of many articles, this can mean a dangerous increase in the cost of living for the average family over present prices.

In fairness to the American people as a whole, and adhering to the purpose of keeping the cost of living from going up, I ask that this formula be corrected, and that the original and excellent objective of obtaining parity for the farmers of the United States be restored.

It would be equally harmful to the process of keeping down the cost of living if any law were passed preventing the Government from selling any of its own surplus farm commodities at the market price. As a national policy, the ceiling on farm products—in other words, the maximum prices to be received by the producers of these products—should be set at parity.

With respect to item five—the purchase of war bonds—the American people know that if we would raise the billions which we now need to pay for the war and at the same time prevent a disastrous rise in the cost of living, we shall have to double and more than double the scale of our savings. Every dime and dollar not vitally needed for absolute necessities should go into war bonds and stamps to add to the striking power of our armed forces.

Savings From Income

If these purchases are to have a material effect in restraining price increases they must be made out of current income. In almost every individual case they should be big enough to mean rigid self-denial, a substantial reduction for most of us in the scale of expenditure that is comfortable and easy for us. We cannot fight this war, we cannot exert our maximum effort, on a spend-as-usual basis. We cannot have all we want, if our solders and sailors are to have all they need.

I have been urged by many persons and groups to recommend the adoption of a compulsory plan of savings by deducting a certain percentage of everyone's income. I prefer, however, to keep the voluntary plan in effect as long as possible, and I hope for a magnificent response.

With respect to item six—rationing—it is obviously fair that where there is not enough of any essential commodity to meet all civilian demands, those who can afford to pay more for the commodity should not be privileged over others who cannot. I am confident that as to many basic necessities of life rationing will not be necessary, because we shall strive to the utmost to have an adequate supply. But where any important article becomes scarce, rationing is the democratic, equitable solution.

Item seven—paying off debts and curtailing installment buying—should be made effective as soon as possible now that money is becoming more plentiful. Those who comply with it will be grateful that they have done so, when this war is over. Elimination of private debts and an accumulation of savings will provide a form of insurance against postwar depression. The Federal agency responsible for the control of credit for installment buying is taking appropriate action.

Broad Policy Carried Out

Indeed, as to all the items which do not require legislation, the executive departments and agencies whose functions and duties are involved, are at work as expeditiously as possible in carrying out this whole broad policy.

The result will mean that each and every one of us will have to give up many things to which we are accustomed. We shall have to live our lives with less in the way of creature comforts than we have in time of peace. Our standard of living will have to come down.

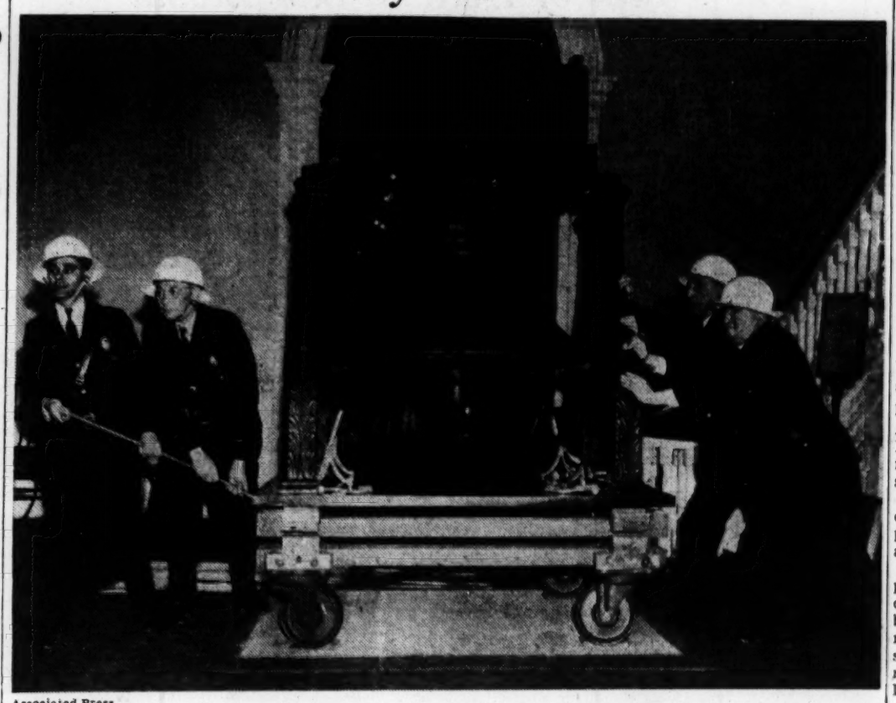
Some have called this an "economy of sacrifice." Some interpret it in terms that are more accurate—the "equality of sacrifice." I have never been able to bring myself, however, to full acceptance of the word "sacrifice," because free men and women, bred in the concepts of democracy and wedded to the principles of democracy, deem it a privilege rather than a sacrifie to work and to fight for the perpetuation of the democratic ideal. It is, therefore, more true to call this total effort of the American people an "equality of privilege."

I firmly believe that Americans all will welcome this opportunity to share in the fight of civilized mankind to preserve decency and dignity in modern life. For this is fundamentally a people's war—and it must be followed by a people's peace. The achievement of victory in war and security in peace requires the participation of all the people in the common effort for our common cause.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House
April 27, 1942.

'Liberty' on Wheels



Associated Press

Guards Ready to Protect Liberty Bell

PHILADELPHIA—In the event of bombing raids, guards at Independence Hall will haul the historic Liberty Bell into a secret bombproof shelter. The bell has been mounted on a four-wheeled cart to facilitate moving.

Army Air Corps Opens Drive For 100,000 Cadets

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Army Air Force has opened an intensive campaign for 100,000 applicants for flight training by using newspaper advertisements in scores of cities.

The campaign was concentrated, officials said, on universities and colleges whose students are particularly eligible for aviation cadet training.

Appeals appeared in 150 or more cities where are situated key institutions in the new enterprise of recruiting students for the enlisted reserve, permitting them to continue their studies until ordered to active duty as aviation cadets.

Officials said the campaign was possibly the most intensive undertaken by the Army, reflecting the need for fliers in the light of announced plans to expand the Air Force to a million men by the end of this year, possibly doubling it in 1943.

Men between 18 and 26 years old, inclusive, who meet requirements were given the choice of three means of entering Army air training. They may enlist as privates and serve until the opportunity arises for flight training. They may enlist in the Air Force Enlisted Reserve and await for their calls to active duty. College men, and high school seniors upon entering college, may join the Air Force Enlisted Reserve and continue their studies until called, provided they maintain satisfactory scholastic standing.

April 27 Issue Of 'Justice' Is Nonmailable

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The April 27 issue of Social Justice, weekly magazine founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, was ruled nonmailable Saturday, although Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said the "tone of the paper" had changed since the April 20 issue was banned from the mails.

Despite change, Mr. Walker held that the latest issue "contains statements clearly within the prohibitions of the Espionage Act." He has set a hearing for May 4 on the question of whether mailing rights of Social Justice should be revoked altogether.

Mr. Walker announced his ruling on the April 27 issue by making public a letter to the Postmaster at Royal Oak, Mich.

This letter said that the 12-page publication "(a) has changed the over-all make-up of the front and back cover pages, (b) in certain respects more fully identifies and sets out the claimed source of the material published, and (c) uses language more temperate."

"The entire tone of the paper," the letter continued, "seems to be changed, one page being devoted to quotations from the Gospels and another page devoted to quotations of the eminent Cardinal Mercier. [Cardinal Mercier of Belgium became a World War hero of the Allies by his defiance of the Germans who overran his country.]

"This current issue apparently reprints entire articles which appeared in the publication after Dec. 7, 1942. However, close examination discloses that from certain of these reprinted articles, the publisher has deleted certain passages contained in the article as originally printed without disclosing the deletions. The deletions made were of the more flagrant types of violations of the Espionage Act that have appeared in the publication since December 7, 1941."

Police Telephone His Home Number La Guardia Says

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said, after registering for selective service, that he was aware of plans to draft him into a Government job, but he added "I wouldn't want to say anything about that now.

'I think it is very wise for the Governmet to get the full measure of the country's manpower," he said. "It may be necessary to call all men for some sort of service before the war is over." He declined to elaborate upon his remark about a Government position.

When Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia—an Air Corps major in the World War—registered in the fourth selective service draft, he listed the telephone number at police headquarters as his home 'phone number.

The registrar asked him who his employer was.

"The seven and a half million people in New York," he said.

The questioner asked who would always know his whereabouts.

"My wife, Marie—and that's no fooling," the Mayor asserted.

Among the registrants were Former Postmaster General James A. Farley, Maj. Gen. Robert McBanford, retired from the Army just a few days ago, Eddie Cantor, Fred Allen and Ralph Morgan.

Channing Pollock, author and playwright, said "The war will be over in three months," explaining that the Spanish-American and World Wars ended within that time after he had signed up.

Just returned from a tour of 42 Army Air Corps bases where he had discussed combat flying with young pilots, Lieut. Col. Eddie Rickenbacker, World War Ace, rushed to his registration post.

Even two midget clowns from Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Circus stood in line. In all, 268,102 men were enrolled in Greater New York on the first day.

St. Louis Surrenders To the O'Hare Smile

ST LOUIS, Mo., April 27 (AP)—This city surrendered to a boyish smile Saturday as Lieut. Commander Edward H. O'Hare, the Navy's No. 1 ace, came home to mother and a civic welcome.

It was done whole-heartedly with a parade and a ceremony at Memorial Plaza for the modest pilot who shot down five Japanese bombers and damaged a sixth in solitary Pacific combat.

The smile broke out as he stepped into the arms of his mother, Mrs. Selma O'Hare, at the Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Lambert-St. Louis field. It stayed throughout a three-hour public appearance.

Commander O'Hare in a brief speech presented a Navy "E" pennant to St. Louis for its successful Navy Relief Fund campaign. Mayor William Dee Becker gave the flier a scroll, a key to the City and a gold navigator's chronometer.

But it wasn't officialdom or pomp which gave this homecoming its flavor. It was the little things.

It was Commander O'Hare's hand on his mother's shoulder. The way he grinned at his sisters, Mrs. Paul V. Palmer and Mrs. Phil E. Tovrea, Jr., both of Phoenix, Ariz.

It was Joe, the watermelon man, who ran alongside the O'Hare machine and tossed a bouquet of carnations to the flier's wife and mother.

It was the awed little boy, who nudged his grimy companion and piped, "that's the boy that shot the Japs."

Heavy Vote in Canada Due on Draft Question

OTTAWA, April 27 (CP)—Canadians voted today on whether their Government shall be freed from any obligation resulting from past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service.

Plebiscite officials in Ottawa said there was a possibility of the largest vote in Canadian history as civilians marked their ballots between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. at approximately 32,000 polling stations.

The voting concluded a campaign lasting little more than three weeks in which Government leaders and several leaders of Opposition parties in Parliament urged the people to vote yes to the plebiscite question. Opposition has come from some French-Canadian organizations in the Province of Quebec, where demonstrations against the draft took place in the last war.

Ballot boxes were dropped from an airplane in the Peace River country northwest of Edmonton so that voters there could record their decision even though roads were impassable and air fields were unsafe for airplane landings.

Heavy Vote Indicated

Jules Castonguay, Chief Plebiscite Officer who made the arrangements for Canadians to express their opinion by organization of voting facilities in Canada and in the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and Jamaica, said every cog in the intricate plebiscite machinery is in place.

Last-minute reports from all the Provinces informed him that in 249 electoral districts from coast to coast, returning officers and their assistants were busy.

More than 4,000,000 civilian voters were expected to go to the polls, on the basis of the turnout in past votes, but by how much this figure would be exceeded none would estimate.

In Vancouver, Edmonton, Ottawa, Halifax, London, Eng., St. John's, Newfoundland, and Kingston, Jamaica, special returning officers placed in bundles of 500 the ballots mailed to them after being marked by members of the armed forces.

Half Million in Uniform

Unofficial reports said the services vote had been heavy everywhere. Nearly 500,000 Canadians are in uniform and few are stationed in areas where voting facilities were unavailable.

Soldiers, sailors and airmen started marking their ballots on April 16 and, having marked their "X" after either the "Yes" or "No" on the papers, placed them in a double envelope and mailed them to the special returning officer appointed for the territory where they are stationed. The last ballots were marked by the forces April 25, and the count of these mailed votes started immediately while the civilan ballots are being counted throughout Canada.

Year by year the number of Canadians of 21 years or over, British subjects and otherwise entitled to vote, has shown an increase, Mr. Castonguay said.

The 1926 general election saw 3,273,062 Canadians vote; 1930, 3,922,481; 1935, 4,452,675; and 1940, 4,672,338.

More than 26,000 enumerators prepared voters' lists for the plebiscite, working in urban and rural polling divisions throughout Canada. No total of the names listed has been made, but it was estimated that at least 7,000,000 including those in the armed forces, would have the right to vote.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, the Conservative House leader, R. B. Hanson, and M. J. Coldwell, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation House leader, all supported a "Yes" answer to the plebiscite question. The New Democracy leader, J. H. Blackmore, said his party would not advise the electors how to mark their ballots.

Text of Question

The plebiscite question which appears on the ballot reads:

"Are you in favor of releasing the Government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service?"

Mr. Castonguay said that for the first time in Canadian history, qualified voters in large cities, whose names were omitted by the enumerator, will nevertheless be permitted to vote upon taking the required oath, producing their registration cards and being vouched for by another voter of the polling division whose name appears on the voters' list.

Mr. Castonguay said that after the closing of polls tonight the deputy returning officers will complete their counts and fill in the necessary documents before reporting to returning officers. He anticipated first results of polling in the Maritimes, would not be available before 9 p. m., E. D. T.

Registration of 45-65 Group Leads New Man-Power Drive

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—The nation today took big strides forward toward total mobilization of its man power for allout war.

Led by President Roosevelt, 13,000,000 males between the ages of 45 and 65 registered for service not yet specified by law.

Simultaneously, millions of men with dependents were brought closer to military duty in a far-reaching order from National Selective Service headquarters directing local boards to reclassify men with famililes.

Appointment by President Roosevelt of eight members of the War Man Power Commission, headed by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, gave the "Go" signal to all-out Government planning for adequate supplies and distribution of industrial and farm labor to assure maximum war production.

Named to serve with Mr. McNutt were Goldthwaite H. Dorr, representing the War Department; James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Donald Nelson, War Production Board Chairman; Wendell Lund, Labor Production Division, WPB; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, and Arthur S. Flemming, Civil Service Commission.

Exact Totals Secret

Today's registration of man power, covering many men who served in the last war, is the fourth since the Selective Service law was passed. Although exact totals are classed as a military secret, it is roughly estimated that Selective Service will have 40,000,000 names on its lists after today. The day for drawing the names of today's registrants out of the historic goldfish bowl has not been set.

Under the Selective Service law, the group between 45 and 65 can be registered, but no legislative provision has been made for calling these men into either military or noncombatant service. Draft boards at the present time are still swamped with the job of classifying and reclassifying men in the first, second and third draft under new regulations issued since the assault on Pearl Harbor.

The latest of these, issued over the week end, was a directive to local draft boards, to revise their policy in classifying men with families.

With Selective Service officials predicting that the Army will have to begin calling up men with dependents by next fall, orders were given to divide the former 3-A and 3-B. Men with dependents not engaged in activity essential to the war effort would be put in Class 3-A. They will be the first in the dependent class to be taken.

Lesser Dependents

The first call will be confined to men whose dependents are not wives or children, but other persons dependent on them only from a financial standpoint.

Congress has been asked to pass legislation to help support dependents of registrants called into service.

"Passage of allotment and allowance laws may hereafter require a change in classification of many registrants now deferred for dependency," Selective Service officials warned. "At present," they said, "there is no justification for putting a man in Class 1-A, available for general military service, where there is a fiancially dependent wife, child, or children."

At the same time stern treatment is advised for cases where dependency status was acquired "on or after Dec. 8, 1941, or when induction was imminent, or for the primary purpose of providing a basis for dependency deferment."

Ordering a general tightening-up in local draft policies, Selective Service headquarters said "while the rule in peacetime was to favor the registrant's deferment in case of doubt, it is now the responsibility of the registrant to provide adequate proof as to his status."

General Hershey's office said it would have no objection to men with dependents leaving nonessential jobs for jobs in war factories, since this voluntary movement "will in a large measure accomplish a direction of man power into activities where needed."

President Roosevelt signed up for Selective Service in a special ceremony in the Cabinet room of the White House after he found that he was not exempt just because he happens to be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

World Corporations Government Owned?

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle proposed before a group of international law experts Saturday that in a postwar readjustment international business corporations might be formed with the stock owned by governments.

This country already has considerable experience with domestic corporations, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Attorney General pointed out in an official address to a joint meeting of the American Society of International Law and the American Bar Association's international and comparative law section.

It remains for the legal profession, he continued, to study the possibiilties of similar organizations on a world basis.

Of our domestic problems after the war, Mr. Biddle said that thought must be given to the extent to which "war controls must go into the postwar period."

We are now, he said, in "a noncompetitive war economy" which is becoming a "completely integrated, Government - controlled economy," and which cannot be abandoned instantly when peace comes.

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SUNRISE GABLES

War Tempo Increases in South Pacific

Continued from Page 1

24 enemy bombers with fighter escort. Eight bombers and three fighters were brought down.

On April 25, the Japanese again attacked Darwin, this time with nine bombers escorted by fighters. On the same day, Allied forces counterattacked against Lae, destroying three enemy planes on the ground and one in the air. They also made the first attack reported by United Nations headquarters here on Bougainville in the Solomons.

Judging from the numbers of planes reported involved in these activities, they still represent relatively minor operations. For example, the Japanese used 93 bombers in their first attack on Darwin as compared to 24 in Friday's battle. Yet these new numbers represent an increase over previous weeks and the scope of operations, excluding Tulagi and Bougainville, shows a distinct tendency to spread along the full arc of the enemy's positions from Koepang, on Dutch Timor, through the Solomons.

Two Interpretations

What this means is subject to two interpretations. The enemy is known to have received plane reinforcements recently and this merely may be the minimum he considers necessary to counter a steady rise in Allied air power in these battle areas.

In any battle area so far removed from the home bases of both contestants as is this Southwest Pacific, it is inevitable that arrivals of new equipment come in spurts instead of in a steady stream. Hence, when either side suddenly increases its activity, it can mean the arrival of a new squadron just as easily as it can imply a major increase in the size of the forces committed to that area.

In other words, Japanese attacks over the week end might be just a normal pulsation of their effort without implying of necessity any real change from defensive to offensive strategy.

The other possible interpretation is that the Japanese are preparing some imminent move against what, after all, is the greatest potential danger to them—the American supply line to Australia. It is a reasonable assumption that the main Japanese objective now is the conquest of India by attempting to drive British naval forces from the Indian Ocean and by meeting the Germans in the Middle East.

Danger From America

But to attempt this is safety, they must be sure that American reinforcements won't become sufficient to threaten their lines of communication through the East Indies before the Indian operation can be completed. Therefore, if recent Allied air operations to the north from Australia have been greater than the Japanese anticipated, it is reasonable to suspect that perhaps Tokyo is beginning to consider some move against American supply lines as a necessary preliminary to their operations against India.

Reports that the Japanese fleet has withdrawn from the Bay of Bengal would, if true, appear to support this theory. The newly announced presence of American forces on New Caledonia gives the enemy further reason to attack American supply lines without which an Allied counteroffensive from the south never would be possible. Certainly, unless his plans are rigidly unchangeable, he must be wavering between two courses of action.

His Axis partnership must be drawing his inclinations toward the India road and very probably Berlin is urging him also in that direction. Certainly that is where he most wants to go. But perhaps his skin is beginning to tingle with little sensations of uneasiness as he watches American forces consolidate their supply line at New Caledonia, the new unified command settling down expeditiously here, and the results of these operations beginning to make themselves felt along the air front.

The desire for conquest and the wish of any isolated fighting man to clasp hands with a friend or an ally draw him toward India. Concern for the security of his own skin must be drawing him southwards.

What is he going to do?

From here, of course, it is speculation. The enemy, perhaps, still is undecided. The most encouraging assumption would be that increased Allied air activities from Australia have forced the enemy to reconsider and temporarily to hold his India movements in abeyance. Perhaps that is too sanguine an interpretation for the moment. But what is highly reasonable and without exaggeration is that he is growing increasingly concerned not so much about the immediate danger as about the future possibilities if he leaves the American supply route alone for too long.

Will he strike for what he wants—which is India—or strike to protect his own position—which is the Southwest Pacific? One is positive, the other is defensive.

A month ago, and even two weeks ago, he certainly seemed headed toward India. Today, it rather looks like an even bet. If he is drawn southwards, it will be because he is afraid of America's new fighting power and it will be a prodigious compliment to what America has accomplished along that 8,000-mile supply line.

Twin Declarations of War On Lewis' New Labor Drive

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—The current unionization drive of John L. Lewis, believed aimed at building a third labor movement in the United States, was running into mounting and undisguised hostility at the hands of union, farm organization and political leaders here today.

Twin open declarations of war against the Lewis drive which has been manifested locally in an attempt to unionize the State's milk producers, were on record today from such widely separated sources as Thomas E. Dewey, prospective Republican nominee for Governor of New York and formerly rackets prosecutor, and Joseph Curran, president of, and speaking for, the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In a double-barreled attack, Mr. Dewey, speaking before the Long Island Association last week end, charged that Mr. Lewis was seeking a throttle-hold upon the food supplies of the United States in an attempt to regain lost prestige and power; secondly, that Mr. Lewis was hoping to obtain $27,000,000 a year in union dues from America's farmers, a sum which he characterized as "the most staggering slush fund ever placed in the hand of any American, to say nothing of a dangerous and ambitious one."

C. I. O. Signal

The C. I. O. signal for hostilities was given in a circular dispatched by Mr. Curran, President of the Greater New York Council, and Saul Mills, Secretary-Treasurer, calling for financial assistance by the New York unions in aid of the United Mine Workers Local No. 12,165, recently expelled from the U. M. W. by Mr. Lewis.

Dropping the half-way phraseology generally characterizing relations between the C. I. O. unions and Mr. Lewis, the circular letter brushed aside explanations given by Mr. Lewis for revocation of the local's charter, declaring the local was ousted for backing the national war effort and opposing isolation.

"Lewis' lieutenants sent into New York City to rule or ruin Local 12,165 make no bones about the dissatisfaction of their boss over the Local's support of President Roosevelt and the national policies of the C. I. O. as enunciated by President Philip Murray," the letter said.

'Isolationist Front'

The Council charged Mr. Lewis with seeking to form an isolationist labor front through use of "discredited elements within labor itself." Thus taking the line followed by Michael J. Quill, International President of the Transport Workers Union, Friday night, when he charged Mr. Lewis with "trying to create political power in this country by using the worst opposition elements in every decent labor union."

Mr. Quill referred to the conference between Lewis aides and leaders of the anti-Quill group in the T. W. U., discovered in a surprise raid led by the T. W. U. President with 250 of his followers on United Mine Workers headquarters, 1776 Broadway, last Thursday night.

Further opposition to Mr. Lewis was indicated in the disclosure that farm organizations of New York State had undertaken to insure themselves up to $10,000 for any damage, including barn-burning, that might result from resistance to the course of dairy-farm unionization planned by the United Mine Workers chieftain.

Denial Quoted

Faced with these signs of widespread opposition, local spokesmen for the U. M. W. quoted Mr. Lewis' recent denial that the Mine union was engaged in any isolationist plot.

"The United Mine Workers of America," its officers and its membership are loyal to the country's interest, its war effort and its war objectives. Neither the union nor its officers nor myself are engaged in any isolationist plot," Mr. Lewis was quoted as saying.

Mr. Lewis, meanwhile, doubtless was recalling that before the Nazi invasion of Soviet Russia last June, the Curran Council, stronghold of left wing labor forces in the C. I. O., was allied with him in opposition to the Roosevelt foreign policy. In recent months the Council has spurned isolation, expelled nine Lewis-controlled locals of the United Construction Workers and voted its moral and financial backing to the farmers' union of the New York milk-shed which is opposing the Lewis dairy drive.

Taint

It was the dairy drive which elicited from Mr. Dewey one of the strongest denunciations of the Lewis labor campaign to date—a denunciation interpreted in some quarters as including an effort by Mr. Dewey fully and finally to clear himself of isolationist taint. Visualizing the dairy effort as the opening wedge of a campaign to sign up all farmers under the United Mine Workers' banners, Mr. Dewey called the Lewis ambition "one of the most serious threatened diversions and divisions of the American people which has appeared on the scene since Pearl Harbor."

"It is ascheme," he declared, "that represents a perfect pattern for American dictatorship. It affects the lives, the livelihood and the day-to-day existence of every one of us. It is a grave threat to obstruct the successful prosecution of the war. It presents itself under the cloak of an effort to unionize the American farmer. In fact it is an effort to grasp a throttle-hold upon the food supply of the United States, which is rapidly becoming the granary of the United Nations."

Terming Mr. Lewis a "frustrated man whose every previous effort to fasten himself and his views on the American people" had failed, Mr. Dewey made a possible reference to Wendell L. Willkie, his G. O. P. rival, with a reminder of former allegiances, when he recalled that the Mine leader's "final unsuccessful bid for power was when he supported the Republican ticket in 1940."

Figuring the basis of 3,000,000 dairy farmers out of the 6,000,000 farms in the United States, Mr. Dewey said that Mr. Lewis could, by exacting monthly dues contribution from each for his "private war chest in Washington," accumulate the sum of $27,000,000 a year.

Washington Next?

UTICA, N. Y., April 27 (AP)—Extension to the West Coast State of Washington of the drive by John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers to organize dairymen was announced at headquarters of the United Dairy Farmers Division of District 50, United Mine Workers.

Harry Carnal, Secretary-Treasurer of the Dairy Farmers Union, which two months ago voted affiliation with the United Dairy Farmers, will visit Spokane, Wash., to open negotiations aimed at bringing within U. M. W. ranks members of a co-operative organization there.

The campaign to enroll dairymen already is under way in Michigan in the Middle West and in the six-state New York milk-shed in the East.

United Dairy Farmers' headquarters here did not announce the name of the Spokane co-operative but said it listed 8,000 members.

[In Spokane, farm and dairy officials were puzzled by the Utica announcement. No co-operative dairy group could be located there which claimed 8,000 members.

The largest Spokane dairy co-operative, the Inland Empire Dairy Association, has under 600 members and its manager said the organization has had no contact with United Dairy Farmers. The Spokane Milk Producers' Union, listing 250 members, said it had been contacted but has made no attempt to open negotiations.]

Another Record Pool

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Dairymen of the New York milk-shed will receive more than $14,250,000 for April milk, a record high pool for the second consecutive month, N. J. Cladakis, administrator of the New York metropolitan area, predicted.

Mr. Cladakis forecast a uniform price of $2.28 a hundredweight (46.51 quarts) to producers in in New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, which comprise the shed. He estimated a total milk volume of 625,000,000 pounds in the Federal-State pool.

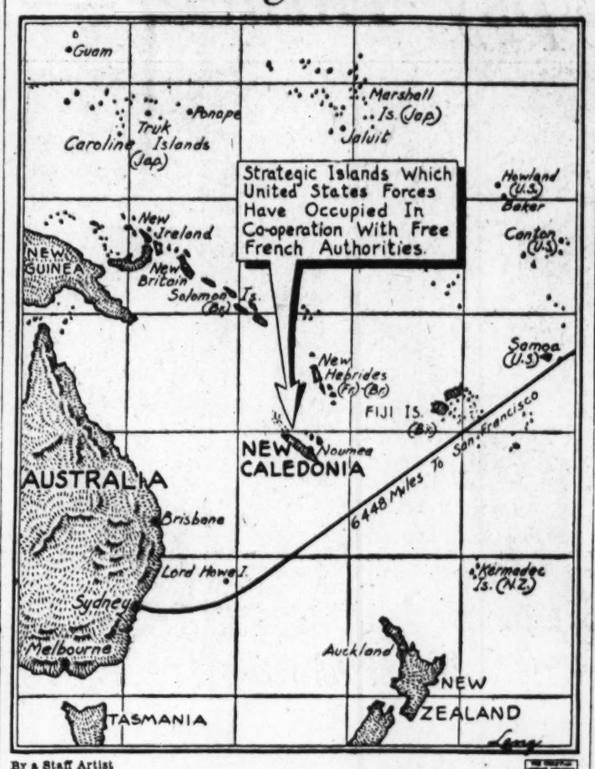
Australian Unions Urge Second Front

SYDNEY, Australia, April 27 (AP)—Opening of a second front in Europe was urged in a resolution passed at a conference of 40 trade unions.

"The defeat of Hitler also means the inevitable defeat of Japanese Fascism," the resolution said, "a second military front in Europe by Britain and the United States, coupled with the continuous progress of the Red Army, can lead to the defeat of world Fascism in 1942."

The resolution expressed the conviction that British workers would toil more intensively for victory "when Britain and the United States launch an offensive in Europe."

Strategic Island



By a Staff Artist

Where U. S. Troops Landed

Ignoring the protest of Vichy, France, United States troops have landed on New Caledonia, French island commanding the approaches to the east coast of Australia, to prevent it falling into the hands of Japan.

U. S. Expected to Occupy Other Islands in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

munications between the United States and the Southwestern Pacific area.

The fact that in each instance the Japanese planes were driven off before they were able to reach the Island's coast apparently indicates considerable American air strength there. New Caledonia is 800 miles northeast of Australia.

Two other island groups which could reasonably expect to see American troops and equipment are the New Hebrides, administered jointly by the British and Free French, and the Fijis, a British possession. The New Hebrides are approximately 400 miles northeast of New Caledonia, while the Fiji Islands are about 800 miles northeast of the latter. Still farther to the Northeast, 700 miles from the Fijis, is American-owned Samoa with its naval base of Tutuila and its air facilities at Pago Pago.

Taken together, Samoa, the Fijis, the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia form an immense protective barrier some 2,500 miles in length behind and through which American ships can carry war goods to Australia, under the wings of American patrol planes. The prodigious efforts which the United States is now making to see that these island air and ship bases are kept in Allied hands stem from a realization that Japanese occupation of any one of them might prove disastrous to Australia.

American planes on the northern tip of New Caledonia are not more than 600 miles from the island of San Cristobal, of the Solomon Islands, the most distant southeasterly point so far reached by the Japanese. This means that it will now be easier to bomb the Japanese-occupied Solomon Islands from New Caledonia than from Australia.

Aside from the strategic importance to the United States of New Caledonia, the American occupation has a profound diplomatic significance between Washington and the Laval regime in Vichy.

The American action stressed this country's determination to fight the war with all weapons and means available and underlined that no amount of protesting on the part of pro-Nazi elements in Vichy would deter it.

Hitler Usurps Law to Tighten Grip

Continued from Page 1

hatred of the enemies he failed to conquer and who are determined to fight him to the finish.

Compromise Hinted

His references to Britain losing the war whatever the result seem to conform with recent reports of German attempts via Stockholm and Ankara to seek some compromise with Britain on the basis of an anti-Bolshevik campaign.

But such hopes have long been shattered. In fact, the man who flew here to present personally such ideas, namely, Rudolf Hess, today celebrates his birthday not in Germany but in British custody.

The speech served to clarify a fact which has been growingly apparent, namely, that the tide has turned and that Germany and not Britain and its Allies is now on the defensive. All that Hitler can do is to issue threats—things which he earlier condemned so disdainfully.

Intensified U-Boat War

In his speech he threatened Britain with the redoubling of the U-boat war against it. As for British bombing of Germany, he threatened to retaliate by bombing British civilians "blow for blow."

Such a statement is very different from the grandiose threats which Hitler and Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring made earlier, that for every one of British bombs there would be thousands more German bombs on this country.

Further, it must be pointed out that British and American aircraft production would make it a much more difficult task now than in 1941.

In this connection it is noteworthy that whereas the British bomb war objectives, Germany's recent raid on Bath was a "hit-or-miss" one.

Puts Blame on Weather

Regarding the Russian front, Hitler's only excuse for German failure to accomplish all he promised last fall was the severe winter conditions. Winter, he maintained, came one month too soon and was one of the coldest ever.

It is significant that he made no reference to the much-vaunted German spring offensive. In fact, a defensive note was adopted throughout his talk on Russia, Hitler confining himself to emphasizing that Russia didn't break through the German lines.

It was expected in some quarters that Hitler would have had something to say about France and Laval. On the contrary, his praises of Italy may well have been intended as a warning to Laval that Italian territorial claims had not been entirely forgotten.

Crisis in Food Situation

Hitler's references to Hungary and Italy [whose Fascism and the Duce's life he recommended for study] and to Spain for its anti-Bolshevism didn't raise a single cheer from the audience.

Despite all its aggressions, Hitler continues talk of Germany as a "has-not" state, and in this connection he repeated the fear which has been evident in more than one Nazi leader's speeches in the past few weeks, namely, "We for whom a single bad harvest might mean disaster."

Reichsmarshal Göring, as the Reichstag Speaker, got the mute Reichstag members' approval of the new decree giving Hitler new dictatorial powers in record time—simply by the members rising to their feet. This was preceded by one of Göring's speeches of fulsome flattery of the Führer.

Roosevelt Asks Freezing Of Living Costs and Pay

Continued from Page 1

instalment buying and to encourage the paying off of private debts as a means of retarding excessive buying.

Asks New Tax Bill

President Roosevelt makes it clear that he believes the control over excess profits from all industries during wartime, not merely from war-production industries, can be achieved through stiff taxation and he urges the House of Representatives, before whose Committee a bill is already in partial shape, to devise a revenue bill which will do the job.

"Profits," he says, "must be taxed to the utmost limit consistent with continued production. Under the proposed new tax law we seek to take by taxation all undue and excess profits. It is incumbent upon the Congress to define undue or excess profits; and anything in excess of that specific figure should go to the Government."

The President also feels that further legislation will not be required to keep wages at their present levels. This end will be achieved by the War Labor Board which will refuse to grant wage increases in disputes brought before it; and since management will probably not extensively volunteer wage increases, it is expected that the Administration will be adequately empowered to carry out its freezing program.

The President stuck to his position against any change in the basic wage-work week of 40 hours. He said that most workers in munition industries are working far more than 40 hours and should continue to be paid at time and a half for overtime. Otherwise, he pointed out, their weekly pay envelopes would be reduced.

He emphasized that strikes are at a minimum.

"Equality of Privilege"

While stressing that this stabilization program is designed to achieve an equality of sacrifice, Mr. Roosevelt held that it would be more true to call the total effort of the American people in the war an "equality of privilege."

"I firmly believe," he said, "that Americans all will welcome this opportunity to share in the fight of civilized mankind to preserve decency and dignity in modern life. For this is fundamentally a people's war—and it must be followed by a people's peace. The achievement of victory in war and security in peace requires the participation of all the people in the common effort for our common cause.

French General Escapes From German Fortress

STOCKHOLM, April 27 (AP)—Dispatches from Berlin yesterday said the escape of the French Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, German prisoner of war, from the Königstein fortress in Saxony was "inconceivable."

The fortress, it was said, is situated at the top of a rock about 1,200 feet high with extremely steep sides. The only entrance to the fortress is blasted through one of these steep sides, the dispatches said.

General Giraud, who had been a German prisoner since May 21, 1940, escaped nevertheless and a German announcement said a reward of 100,000 marks had been offered for his capture. General Giraud escaped from a German prison camp during the last war when he was a Captain and made his way back to France.

Russians Escape

STOCKHOLM, April 27 (AP) — Fifty Russian soldiers, prisoners of war in a German camp at Gudbrandsalen in central Norway, have escaped with the aid of Norwegians, dispatches from Norway said yesterday. The Governor of Opland, the Norwegian District in which the prison camp is located, issued a warning that any persons appearing near the camp would be arrested.

Bomber Crash Fatal To Civilian Crew of 5

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A civilian-manned, two-motored bomber crashed in a test flight April 26 less than a mile from Municipal Air Terminal. The crew of five was killed.

The B-25D type plane crashed and burned in nearby railroad yards a few minutes after takeoff. Witnesses said the craft never rose above 150 to 200 feet.

Unique 'Buddy' Letter Atlanta Paper Feature

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27 (AP)—So he who fights may read all about the doings of his homefolk, the Atlanta Constitution appeared with a two-column "letter."

Addressed to "Dear Buddy," and with a blank space for signature, the "letter" is a newsy summary of the week's local and state news, which can be clipped or copied and mailed to the boys in the service.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Port Arthur: Trinity United Church, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Sarnia: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

Saskatchewan

Saskatoon: Auditorium, The Bessborough, 3 p. m., May 3.

England

Berkshire

Maidenhead: Church Building, Marlow Road, 7:30 p. m., May 8.

Derbyshire

Buxton: The Playhouse, St. John's Road, 3 p. m., June 14.

Devonshire

Plymouth: Church Edifice, Ford Park Road, 6:30 p. m., June 6.

Hertfordshire

Watford (First Church): Church Building, Cassiobury Drive, 7:30 p. m., June 15.
Croydon: Church Building, Dingwall Road, 8 p. m., June 2.

Surrey

Wimbledon: Methodist Church, Worple Road, S. W. 19, 3:15 p. m., May 9.

Wiltshire

Salisbury: Regal Cinema, Endless Street, 2:30 p. m., June 7.

Yorkshire

Bradford (Third Church): June 12.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Third Church): St. Andrew's Halls Building, 7:30 p. m., May 29.

United States

California

Bellflower: Excelsior Union High School Auditorium, Center Street at Pioneer Boulevard, Norwalk, 8 p. m., May 3.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., May 4.
Canoga Park (Twenty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Women's Club House, Jordan Avenue and Valerio Street, 8 p. m., May 7.
Coalinga: American Legion Hall, Sunset Street and North Sixth, 8 p. m., May 7.
Covina: Covina Union High School, Citrus Avenue at Puente Street, 3 p. m., May 3.
Fresno: Fresno: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 5.
Gardena (Eighth Church, Los Angeles): Wednesday Progressive Club, Orchard Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 8 p. m., May 8.
Long Beach (auspices Fourth Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Cedar Avenue at Seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 5.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., May 8.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 9.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 661 Bryant Street, 3 p. m., May 3.
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., May 7.
Petaluma: Hermann Sons Hall, 380 Western Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Riverbank: Grammar School Auditorium, Santa Fe and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., May 4.
San Francisco (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Clay and Divisadero Streets, 2:30 p. m., May 4.
Santa Ana: Broadway Theater, 416 North Broadway, 12 m., May 6.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., May 5.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., May 4.

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Waterbury: Wilbur High School, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., May 5.

Illinois

Berwyn: Berwyn Masonic Temple, 3310 Oak Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 3.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., May 8.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 3.
Lincoln: Circuit Court Room, Court House, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Morris: Federated Church, 8 p. m., May 7.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 8.
Peru: La Salle-Peru Township High School Auditorium, Fifth and Chartres Streets, La Salle, 3 p. m., May 3.

Indiana

Crown Point: Rex Theater, 8 p. m., May 1. (Note change of place.)
Frankfort: Central Auditorium, East Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 3.
Hagerstown: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., May 3.
Logansport: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4.
Marion: Marion High School, Nelson and A, 3 p. m., May 3.
Whiting: Whiting Community Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 7.

Iowa

Centerville: Church Edifice, Tenth and West Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., May 8.

Kentucky

Newport: High School Auditorium, Eighth and Columbia Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

Maryland

College Park (auspices First Church, Hyattsville): Ritchie Coliseum, 8 p. m., May 7.

Massachusetts

Chelsea: Universalist Church, Clark and Cary Avenues, 8 p. m., May 7.
Lowell: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 3.
Worcester (First Church): Pilgrim Church Auditorium, 911 Main Street, 8 p. m., May 8.

Michigan

Bangor: Public School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 8.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 4.
Niles: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 3.
Romeo: High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., May 3.
Wyandotte: Church Edifice, Van Alstyne Boulevard and Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., May 4.

New Hampshire

Dover: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 8.

New Jersey

Newark (First Church): Mosque Theater, 12:15 p. m., May 6.
Plainfield: Hubbard School Auditorium, 661 West Eighth Street, 8:30 p. m., May 4.
Princeton: High School Auditorium, North Moore Street, 8:15 p. m., May 5.

New York

Baldwin: High School, 8:30 p. m., May 7.
Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, 360 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., May 8.
Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 8.
Corning: Masonic Cathedral, Walnut Street, 8:15 p. m., May 8.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., May 7.
Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 4.
Gloversville: Church Edifice, Kingsboro and First Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Great Neck: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 8.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, Broadway, 3:15 p. m., May 3.
Nyack: Nyack High School Auditorium, Midland Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 3.
Oakwing: Church Edifice, Weldon and Overton Roads, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Port Jervis: The Rose Room, Hotel Minisink, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Potsdam: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Staten Island (First Church): Church Edifice, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 8.

North Dakota

Bismarck: City Auditorium, 301 Sixth Street, 8 p. m., May 5.

Ohio

Akron (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Union Street, near Forge Street, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Alliance: South Liberty School Auditorium, near State Street, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Lima: South High School Auditorium, 800 South Pine Street, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Springfield: Senior High School Auditorium, 700 South Limestone Street, 3:15 p. m., May 3.
Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 5.

Oregon

Portland (Fifth Church): The City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., May 8.
Portland (Seventh Church): Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 6941 North Central Street, 3 p. m., May 3.
Salem: Leslie Junior High School, South Church and Howard Streets, 8 p. m.
The Dalles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 5.

Pennsylvania

Easton: High School Auditorium, Northampton and Twelfth Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Oil City: Belles Lettres Club, 405 First Street, 8 p. m., May 8.
Pottstown: High School Auditorium, Penn and Chestnut Streets, 3 p. m., May 3.
State College: I. O. O. F. Hall, East College Avenue, 3:15 p. m., May 3.

South Dakota

Watertown: Church Auditorium, Maple and First Avenue, S. E., 8 p. m., May 7.

Washington

Ellensburg: Pix Theater, 8 p. m., May 7.
Olympia (First Church): Capital Theater, 206 East Fifth Street, 8 p. m., May 5.
Spokane (Society): Downtown Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., May 7.

Wisconsin

Marinette: Church Edifice, Stephenson and Liberty Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Neenah: Neenah High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Neillsville: Church Auditorium, Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Oshkosh: Little Theater, State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., May 8.
South Milwaukee: The Garden Theater, Tenth Street at Milwaukee Avenue, 3 p. m., May 9.
Superior: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 8.

ment.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, May 3, 17, 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., May 3, June 7, July 5.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., May 3, June 7, July 5.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on May 3, 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 3, 17; June 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on May 3, 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 3, 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1280kc, May 3, 17, 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, May 3; June 7; July 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 3, 17, 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, May 3, 17, 31; June 14, 28; July 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 850kc, on May 17; June 21; July 19.

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Official Paintings—Gypsy Dancer—Pension Fund Concert

'Soldiers of Production' Show At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorthy Adlow

An exhibition which is timely and informing and heartening is currently on view at the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street. It consists of pictures by eight American artists who were appointed by the Office of Emergency Management to record the activities in specific defense areas. All were granted permission by the United States Army to draw and paint in plants where the "soldiers of production" are occupied with providing the instruments of war.

This is art with a purpose. It reveals how eagerly and how efficiently a group of American artists embarks upon a task which has a function, disclosing the magnitude of the production side of the war effort. The pictures describe with clarity machinery, processes, workmen on the job. All the artists have made a particular point of being graphic, objective, and realistic. They have abandoned for the time personal expression and interpretation. To this end certain modes of painting that are current prove most practical, the simplified portrayal with well-defined indications of salient lines of design. Abstraction has not been wasted in the education of these artists either, although they refrain from employing it in any rarefied or esoteric manner. It has taught them to select what is functional and purposeful, and omit casual and irrelevant details.

In the display are water colors, gouaches, drawings, by Howard Cook, David Fredenthal, George Harding, Mitchell Jamieson, Richard Jansen, Reginald Marsh, Carlos Lopez, and Ogden Pleissner. The pictures portray among other subjects cruisers in dry dock, anti-aircraft guns on ships, the unloading of ingots, pouring molten metal, tooling machines, arming bombers, riveting tanks, tail assembly, wing assembly, motor assembly, ship rigging, sheet metal shops, molten brass. We see workers at the job in relation to the vast machines; they are also portrayed coming and leaving work.

These pictures at the Institute show how artists take hold when responsible commissions come to them. They abandon artiness and introspection and subordinate their individual tastes to the objective purpose. This is a job of recording which cannot be done through the mechanical process of photography. The artist can accentuate where he wishes; he can give full play to what is significant and focal.

It is worth noting that the Russian painters under Government sponsorship have been painting industrial plants, machinery, and the preparations for war for many years. We were once inclined to look down upon such subordination and impersonality and naiveté. They made those pictures for more than documentation, they were for a propagandistic purpose as well. While we still adhere to the documentary function of the pictures at the Institute, they can also be regarded as an inspiration to Americans.

* * *

Oils by R. S. Woodward

Oil paintings by Robert Strong Woodward will be on exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries through May 9. This painter has worked patiently for many years making accurate and understanding portrayals of the New England landscape. Long study and careful observation have familiarized him with the characteristic topography of the Vermont hills, with the typical architecture of old farmhouses and barns.

At Vose's we see his capacities in full measure. This is the still-life revealing his painstaking brush, recording small objects faithfully; there are great vistas framed with the undulating contours of distant mountains. Mr. Woodward can plant his easel on top of a hill and really convey to us a feeling of being up high and in the open. Horizons interest him, and he heeds their subtle qualities. But he concentrates also on subjects at close view, dwelling lovingly for example on the sagging timbers of timeworn, weather-worn farmhouses. He can bestow grandeur and elegance upon a rustic structure, like the red barn which he entitles "Farmers' Castle."

Mr. Woodward is attentive also to the painting—and drawing—of trees which adorn his pictures. Compared with other new Englanders who paint the native countryside, he shows a patient brush, a skill in importing characteristic total atmospheric effect, an interest in enforcing outlines, boughs and branches with an accentuating line.

* * *

Ross Gallery

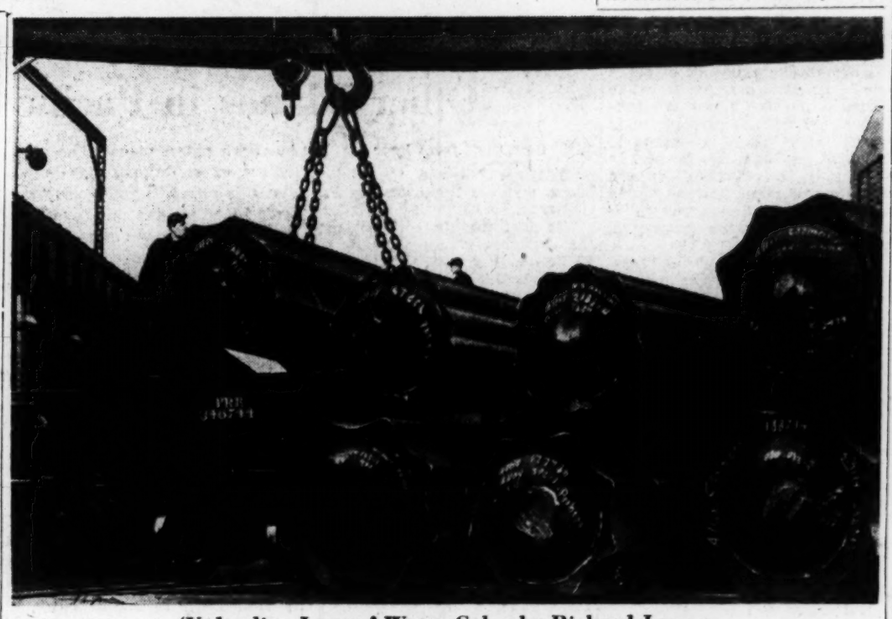
Three exhibitors will hold forth at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, through May 2. They are Florence Gievens, Harold Nelson Rice, and Rowena Brown Rice.

Mrs. Gievens is a resident of Attleboro, active in education and the promotion of the arts in that community. Her pictures are still-lifes of flowers painted with skill and taste. She is attentive to modeling, and depicts daffodils, cactus, cow lillies, and gladioli realistically and pleasingly.

Rowena Brown Rice is art supervisor in the schools of Norton and Plainville. Her water colors show range in subject. They are cheerful and decorative, and they reveal an orderly and nicely planned method of procedure. Both she and her husband, Harold Nelson Rice, conduct classes in art at the Lincoln House, Boston. He is exhibiting several sculptures, some in the round, some in low relief. The latter are executed sensitively.

'Passing a Barn at Noon'

Painting by Robert Strong Woodward, now on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries.



'Unloading Ingots,' Water Color by Richard Jansen

Exhibit in the "Soldiers of Production" show, now at the Boston Institute of Modern Art.

Bach's Magnificat Presented, With the Beethoven Ninth

By L. A. Sloper

The Pension Fund concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, proved to be one of the high lights of the musical season. The program, Bach's Magnificat and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, drew an audience that filled all the seats and overflowed into the aisles. It was the largest audience that a Pension Fund concert has attracted in years, and its appreciation of the superb performances it heard was lively. At the close of the long afternoon there was a prolonged ovation for conductor, orchestra, chorus and soloists.

The Bach Magnificat was virtually a novelty. It had been presented by this orchestra only once before, at the Bach Festival of 1931, and the only previous Boston performance then discoverable was a half-century earlier. Yesterday it was reduced to practicable length, on a program that contained also the Ninth Symphony, by omission of the aria, "Et exsultavit;" the trio, "Suscepit Israel," and the chorus, "Sicut locutus."

* * *

Even so curtailed, it is revealed as a grand work, in which Bach's genius is visible throughout in the treatment of the voice, in the use of the instruments, and, above all, in the stripped beauty of the musical form. It is a work composed in simple sincerity to the glory of God, and gloriously fulfilling its mission.

Endless details might be mentioned—the majesty of the opening chorus, "My soul doth magnify the Lord;" the moving quality of the soprano aria, "Quia respexit," with its oboe d'amore obbligato, breaking suddenly into the overwhelming chorus, "All generations;" the power of the bass aria, the tenderness of the duet for alto and tenor; the fervor of the final chorus, "Glory be to the Father."

Nor should we overlook the delicious humor of the unresolved suspension in the flutes at the end of the alto aria, "He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he hath sent empty away;" for Bach did not find humor inconsistent with his reverence, and he evidently, as Tovey pointed out, saw nothing tragic in the rich being sent empty away—they would eat in any case.

* * *

Under Dr. Koussevitzky's inspiring baton, the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses, trained by Mr. Woodworth, sang with a fine thrust. The soloists (Zina Lisichkina, soprano; Anna Kaskas, contralto; William Hain, tenor, Julius Huehn, bass) gave a good account of themselves, Louis Speyer played with taste the oboe d'amore obbligato, Putman Aldrich provided the continuo on the harpsichord, and E. Power Biggs was at the organ console.

After Bach's paean to the fatherhood of God came appropriately Beethoven's hymn to the brotherhood of man, and this too was magnificently realized in the performance. The first three movements were played with an eloquence extraordinary even for Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the final chorus was thrillingly proclaimed by the fresh and eager voices of the undergraduates. In this movement there were one or two instances of orchestral raggedness which probably passed unnoticed by the majority of the audience and Mme. Lisichkina in the high tessitura of her solo part forced her voice to the shrillness which seems to be characteristic of Slavic sopranos. The other soloists sang creditably; but it is the chorus that matters most in this movement, and there could be no complaint about their contribution.

Plays in Joy Street

The schedule of the New England Repertory Company this week at its playhouse in Joy Street calls for performances of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Shakespeare's "As You Like It" on Friday and Saturday nights.

Gracie Allen

Heard regularly Tuesday nights with George Burns, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, April 28

Open House Concert given by the Longy School of Music. One Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

Wednesday, April 29

Concert of 14th through 17th century music by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments for the benefit of the Free French Ambulance Corps. Artists: Paul Fedorowsky, Albert Bernard, Alfred Zighera, Gaston Dufresne, and Putnam Aldrich. Hotel Vendome at 8:30.

Recital by the Longy School Junior Orchestra and Woodwind Quintet under the direction of David Glazer. Browne and Nichols School, 22 Garden Street, Cambridge, 4:45. Open to the public without charge.

Thursday, April 30

"La Serva Padrona," by Pergolesi, and "Suor Angelica," by Puccini, presented by the New England Conservatory of Music. Wallace Goodrich, director. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8.

Friday, May 1

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, May 2

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, May 3

Recital by John Creighton Murray, violinist. Symphony Hall, at 8:30.

Carmen Amaya in Symphony Hall Recital

By Margaret Lloyd

With the aid of a partial benefit, and the interest aroused in a gypsy dancer who is currently the fashion, Symphony Hall was filled to near capacity Friday night by an audience eager to witness the Boston concert debut of Carmen Amaya and her company of gypsy dancers and musicians—an audience which grew increasingly enthusiastic in its approval.

Amaya has been seen thrice in Boston before—at a hotel roof garden, in vaudeville, and in a motion picture short, but it took the polite confines of the dignified concert hall, and a gathering of sedate Bostonians, to set off her star Act of Frenzy as an occasion.

* * *

There are other Amayas in the company—Antonia and Leonor, dressed "twinly" in several duo and ensemble dances, required to repeat a section of their amusing rapid-fire "Jota"; José and Paco, guitarists, quick to lay down their guitars and spring into the dance.

There are also Antonio Triana, a celebrated gypsy dancer in his own right, Lola Montes, another featured dancer, Sabicas, lead guitarist, and Manuel Matos, pianist. All but the piano accompanist had an opportunity to perform in solos, duos, or ensembles, and most engagingly, but of course everything was built up to an apex of Carmen.

It was not until the second half of the program that the secret of her sensational popular success began to show through. Then her solo, "El Taranto," a traditional dance of the Andalusian gypsies, revealed the rhythms of snapping fingers, exacting zapateados, the whirlwind finish, that engender the responding outcries from the sprinkling of Spaniards in the audience.

* * *

Her "ay! Que Tu!" (" a gypsy girl singing to her not too faithful lover"), in which Carmen, playing an extravagantly long ruffled train, sings in her rough, untrained voice between wild measures of stamping, spinning fury, went further and brought out a shouted badinage in Spanish between the performer and one of the more knowing of her spectators, as well as demand for encore.

When the company finally settled down to the traditional Alegrias, piano omitted and accompaniment consisting of hand claps and guitars, the guitarists Amaya entering the action; and in the closing "Fiesta in Seville," with all but the pianist taking part, it was somewhat more like "cuadro flamenco," somewhat more like gypsies dancing on the hard Spanish earth for their own and not the customers' entertainment.

Carmen Amaya is not a creative artist. She is a born Spanish gypsy who danced in childhood in the caves outside Granada and has so continued to dance for approximately 20 years, as is the custom of her race. She has the dancer's slight, compact figure, a vital stage presence, a few terrific tricks, an alarming velocity. Her much publicized fire is largely a self-consuming flame, radiating neither heat nor light. Her flamenco tantrums are mainly non-communicable.

It is a strange one-way internationalism that makes so much ado of an imported performer of limited if very positive abilities, while neglecting the great creative American dancers who have something of substance to offer, to communicate, but, alas for them, on a non-profit-making basis.

'Rhine' in London

The London production of Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine" opened at the Aldwych Theater Wednesday evening. Anton Walbrook, Diana Wynyard, Athene Sayler, and Charles Goldner have the roles played in this country by Paul Lukas, Mady Christians, Lucile Watson, and George Coulouris, respectively.

New York Dance Notes

Patricia Bowman and Paul Haakon have been engaged to appear in two forthcoming Russell Markert stage productions at Radio City Music Hall, the first of which is "Town Topics," to follow the current stage show.

* * *

Engagement Extended

The new Dance Players, scheduled to close Sunday evening, now announce an extension of their engagement at the National Theater to Sunday evening, May 3, with world premieres planned for Tuesday evening, April 28, and Friday evening, May 1, of the second week.

* * *

Dance Index No. 4

"The Dance in Shaker Ritual," by E. D. Andrews, is the feature article in the April issue of Dance Index. The editorial Comment points out: "As may be seen from Mr. Andrews' study, the Shakers eventually presented their rites as shows to be seen by audiences, with careful regard to music, floor-pattern, gesture, and even costume.

Mr. Andrews is the author of "The Gift to be Simple: Songs, Dances and Rituals of the American Shakers," and "the authority in a field he has made almost uniquely his own." M. L.

Art Exhibitions

B. Vincent Abbott Gallery, Subway Arcade, Little Building—Exhibition of work by William Littlefield. Through May 9.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Harold Lindergreen. Through May 6.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public weekdays, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Currier and Ives prints.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Jacob L. Greenleaf. Through May 8. Gallery open daily 10 to 5.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Paintings, etchings and monotypes by Sam Thal. Through May 5.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition by members. Through June 13.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of first war show, "Soldiers of Production," paintings and drawings by eight American artists appointed by the Office of Emergency Management to record activities in Defense Areas. Through May 12.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Junior League Members' Show. Through May 7.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture by Florence Givens, Harold Nelson Rice, and Rowena Brown Rice. Through May 2. Symphony Hall—Exhibition by Lino Lipinsky and Sigismondo Lipinsky. On view during concerts of May 1 and 2.

Stuart School of Design, 1126 Boylston Street—Exhibition of recent work by Arnold Geissbuhler and Robert Gillam Scott. Through May 1, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent paintings of New England by Robert Strong Woodward. Through May 9.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Special exhibition: Asiatic Art, including Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Indian paintings, sculpture, ceramics, bronzes, and textiles, of all periods. In honor of the Centenary Meeting of the American Oriental Society.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays, closed Mondays. American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper). Through June 14. Paintings by contemporary American artists, second group (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Laces and Hand Blocked and Painted Fabrics by Paula Granichstaedten (School of the Museum of Fine Arts). Through May 2, 10 a. m. to 4 daily except Sunday.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Phillips Andover Academy Addison Gallery—Frontier and Civil War Photographs. "Image of Freedom." Through April.

John Esther Gallery, Abbot Academy: Prints and Print Processes, etchings by Karnig-Ban Dian. Through April 30. Prints by British artists in service. May 1-15.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Paintings by Allan Davidson. Through April 30.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of water colors by Paul T. Sample, arranged through the courtesy of Robert C. Vose Galleries. Through May 6.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum—"Five Centuries of Italian Paintings." Through April 30.

Winchester: Public Library Gallery—Exhibition of water colors by Lester G. Hornby and Vladimir Pavlosky. Sponsored by the Winchester Art Association. May 4-27.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Dry points by Sybilla Mittell Weber. Fort Custer Army illustrations, and Chortegan Indian designs.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Third exhibition of Contemporary Rhode Island artists. Through April.

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert— "Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur— "Claudia," by Rose Franklin. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall— Concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist for the benefit of the British War Relief. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire— "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 6:30, 10. "Beau Geste," Gary Cooper, Preston Foster and Brian Donlevy. 12:50, 4:30, 8:05.

Exeter— "Our Russian Front." 3:30, 8:25, 8:30. "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:10, 6, 9.

Fenway— "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts— "Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood and Derek Farr. 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55. "March of Time—America's New Army." 1, 3:10, 5:10, 7:20, 9:35.

Keith-Memorial— "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:30, 8, 10:40. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:55, 9:30.

Kenmore— "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Naval Academy Menjou." Freddie Bartholomew. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Metropolitan— "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:10.

Modern— "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum— "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount— "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston— "The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:00 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25.

Scollay— "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

South Station Theater— "Three Travelogues," Damascus, Suez, North Carolina," "Skiing in Alaska," "Training of U. S. Navy Airmen," "Pete Smith Specialty," "Music Quiz," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard, and Raymond Massey. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05.

Trans-Lux— "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30. "Tough as They Come," Paul Kelly and Helen Parrish. 11 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:20, 10.

Uptown— "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1, 4, 7, 10:10.

Washington Street Olympia— "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Road to Happiness," John Boles. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Doctors Don't Tell," Florence Rice, John Beal. 2, Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure." Johnny Weissmuller. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:50, 5. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:06, 9:16.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3, 6:05, 9:15.

Brookline: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:36, 6:40, 9:40. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Castle on the Hudson," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

University: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:54, 7:54. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 3:18, 9:18.

Codman: "Song of the Island," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 3:36, 7, 9:44. "What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters. 2:10, 5:36.

Park: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:08, 9:21. "Mr and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Man With Two Lives," Edward Norris. 2:10, 5:10. "Strange Case of Dr. Rx," Lionel Atwell. 3:18, 8:18.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Song of the Islands," Victor Mature and Betty Grable. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:30, 8:15. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. 3:50, 6, 9:10.

Maplewood: "Borrowed Hero," Alan Baxter and Florence Rice. 2:05, 7:33. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:22, 9:13.

Mystic: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 3:30, 7, 9:40. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard and Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:25.

Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:15, 9:15. "Young America," Jane Withers. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 3:11, 9:11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3:30, 9:15. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Ray McDonald. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel and Lionel Atwill. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Castle in the Hudson," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. "Castle in the Hudson," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls' Town," June Storey. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "Road to Happiness," John Boles and Mona Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Ann Shirley. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts and Slim Summerville. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 3:31, 8:01. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 2:10, 6:40, 10:03.

Star Goes in for Art

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a horse named Star who was interested in artistic things. He looked at newspapers when he found them, and old magazines. He even came across a book on art one day and studied the pictures carefully, turning them over with his nose leaf by leaf.

"It's a funny thing," he remarked to Daisy the cow. "Men make lots of pictures of us horses, but I can't remember ever hearing that a horse ever made a picture of a man."

"I don't believe any horse ever did," said Daisy.

A few weeks later the barn was painted, and in the evenings the painters left their pails of paint and big brushes inside the barn door for protection.

Star looked at them with the greatest interest. At dawn one morning, Daisy woke up to hear a strange stirring.

"Why, Star," she exclaimed. "You're not in your stall. Whatever in the world are you doing?"

Pictures on the Wall

Star made a mumbled answer and Daisy saw that he had a great brush in his mouth, dripping red paint onto the floor, while he moved his head from side to side making dabbing marks on the wall. At first these paintings were very crude. It was not easy for Star to keep the brush stiff between his teeth and move his head accurately, but with practice he improved. By the time he had painted all the wall, he had made several quite recognizable pictures of their master, Mr. Pinnock, who was tall and skinny, and of his wife, Mrs. Pinnock, who was tall and fat, and even of Tom Pinnock, who was a very agile boy.

Daisy was quite excited, and as to Star he was terribly proud of himself and his art. He could scarcely tear himself away from his work, but at last he heard Mr. Pinnock coming, and, letting the brush fall, stepped back into his stall and stood in his usual place.

Mr. Pinnock was greatly surprised when he saw the inside of the barn all painted up with blotches. When he saw that some of the blotches looked like him and some like Mrs. Pinnock and some like Tom, he was very cross.

"A nice thing to paint pictures of a man in his own barn!" he growled. "I'll ask those painters what they mean by such foolishness."

But then he nearly slipped on some paint on the floor and saw that it was still wet.

"Can't be the painters," he decided. "It must have been that mischievous Tom. Making pictures of his father! Well, I never!"

Surprise for Tom

So he yelled for his son, but Tom was as surprised as he.

"I never did it, dad," said he. "Look at my hands. There's no paint on my hands. Looks like anyone who did this, would have a whole lot of paint on him."

Mr. Pinnock saw that this was reasonable.

"Well," he said, "it's a mystery. Can't figure it out. Anyhow, give the creatures their feed, Tom, and we'll try to puzzle this out later."

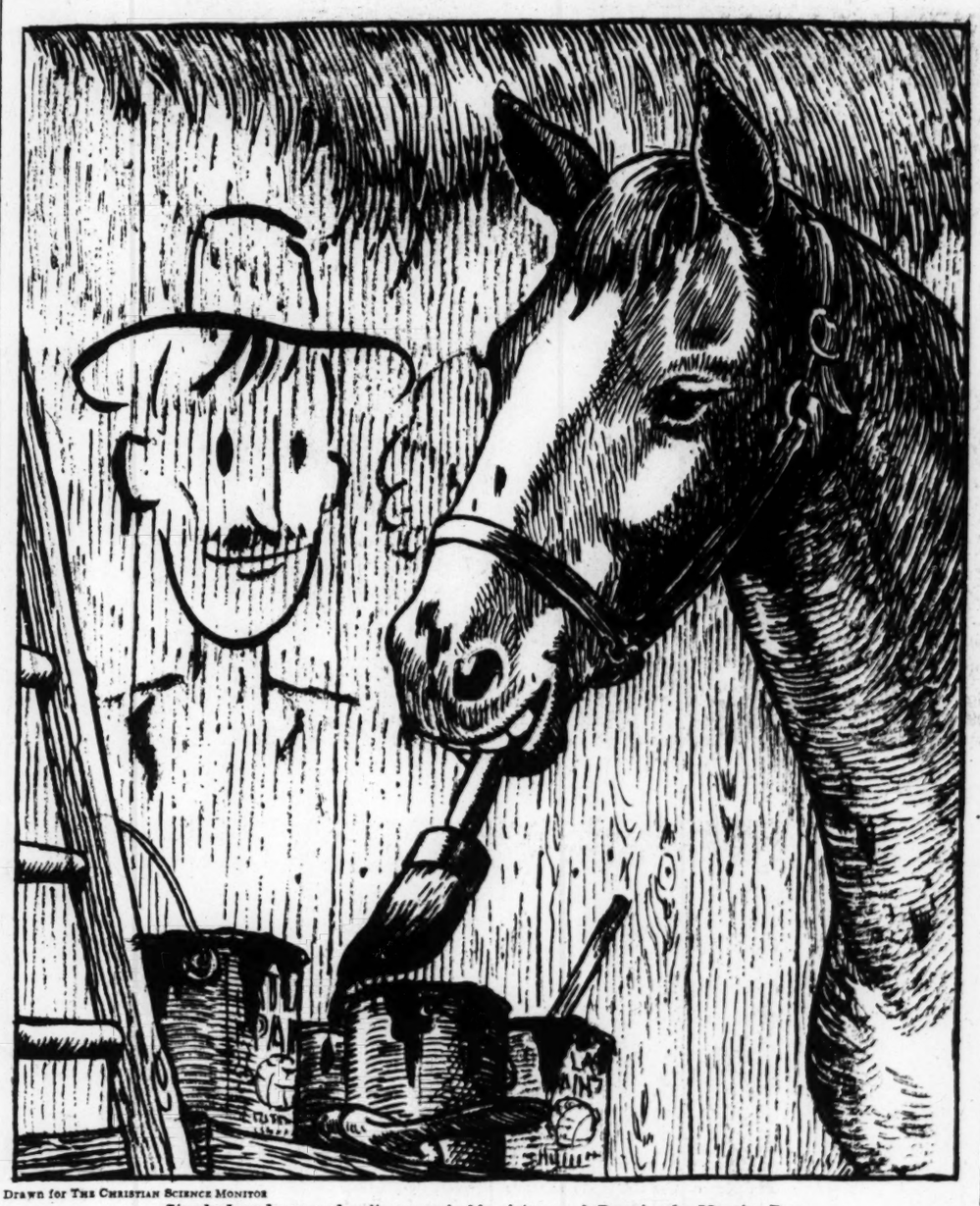
He was just turning toward the farm house when a yelp from his son brought him back.

"Look here, dad, Star's broke his halter! And he's all covered with paint! And look, dad, how self-conscious and pleased with himself he looks!"

Mr. Pinnock came and looked at the embarrassed horse for some time.

Then he scratched his chin in astonishment.

"Well, I never," he murmured. "Our Star an artist! Who ever heard of anything to beat it?"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Star had made several quite recognizable pictures—A Drawing by Maurice Day.

You Can Have Fun With a Coaster Wagon

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—5

By Ray J. Marran

Illustrated by the Author

Have you a pushmobile, or a soapbox racer? If not, you can build one yourself, and you should start now, for this is the season when you can have lots of fun with a coaster wagon.

The steering assembly can be made from an old automobile steering wheel and steering shaft. Study the plan pictured in the illustration, and you will see how it is done. Or you may decide to use your coaster wagon without a steering assembly.

The framework for the wagon is very easy to build, but you must plan and construct it to fit the steering gear that you will use, if you decide to have a steering assembly. Wheels and axle bars can be salvaged from an old coaster wagon.

Attach the axle bars to wooden cross-bars with bolts. The cross-bars should be smooth 2 by 4's, and about 14 inches long. Nail the rear axle cross-bar securely to a center frame bar. The front axle bar must be pivoted to the center frame bar with a large nut-bolt. Place iron washers between the joint, so that the cross-bar will turn with very little friction at this point.

The center frame bar should be a smooth, 2 by 6 board, at least 48-inches long. The center frame bar is also known as the backbone of the wagon, because to this board the footrest, the seat blocks and the lower end of the steering shaft are attached.

The Seat Board

The seat board is made from a smooth, 30-inch, 2 by 6, and it is attached to the center frame bar with two upright blocks. Cut the seat blocks from a 2 by 6 board and make them about 4 inches long. Nail one block near the rear axle and the other near the middle of the center frame bar. Nail the seat board on top of the blocks and brace it to make it rigid, if necessary.

Your coaster wagon is now ready for use, if you steer it with your feet placed on the front axle cross-bar.

If you decide to attach an automobile steering wheel assembly, bore a hole in the front end of the seat board, for the shaft of the steering wheel. This hole will have to be bored with a brace and bit. The bit should be of the same diameter as that of the shaft. Bore another hole in the center frame bar, directly under the hole in the seat board, for the end of the steering shaft.

Steering Gear

Automobile steering wheels can be obtained at yards selling second-hand automobile parts. Have the man at the yard cut the shaft attached to the wheel to the correct length for the wagon you are building. Also have him drill two holes in the shaft, so that pins, known as cotter pins, may be inserted to hold the shaft securely in the frame of the coaster wagon and to keep the shaft from moving up and down when installed. The location for these pins is shown in the sketch. You will also note that the wood at these points is protected with iron washers. Obtain the washers at the yard where you buy the steering wheel.

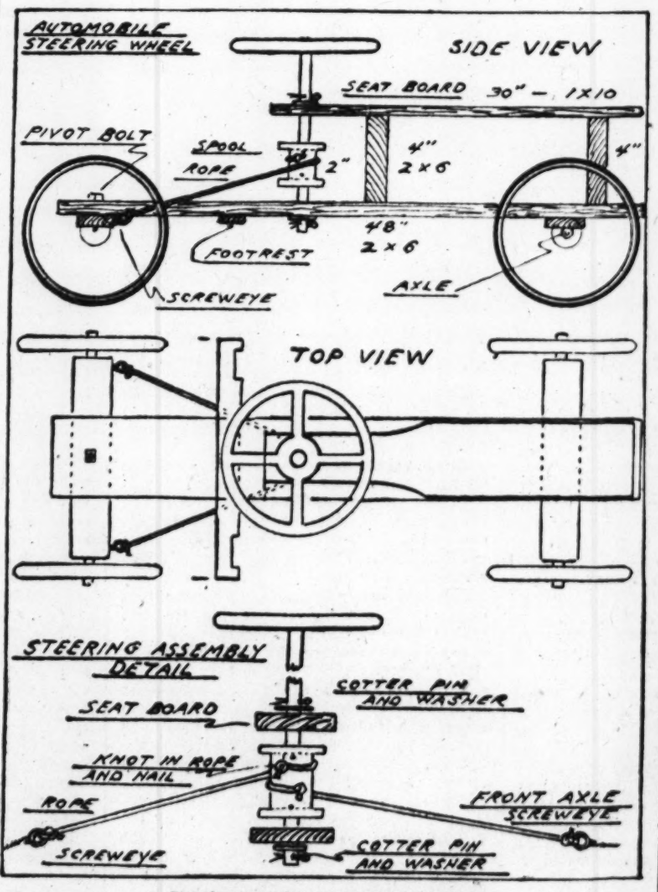
A large wooden spool, or a wooden cylinder is attached over the steering wheel shaft as shown in the sketch. A hole of the same diameter as the shaft should be bored in the cylinder, so that the cylinder can be forced over the shaft and held securely in position with set screws or pins.

The controlling ropes which turn the front axle cross-bar are attached to the wooden spool with screws driven through knots in each end of the ropes. One rope is attached so that it will wind to the right. The other rope is attached so that it will wind to the left. Attach the free ends of the ropes to the front axle cross-bar with large screw-eyes as shown in the sketch. Now, when turning the steering wheel, the ropes will pull the front axle to the right or to the left.

Finishing Touches

You may like to add a few decorations to smarten it up. You can cover the framework with large sheets of heavy cardboard, or strips of orange crate wood—or even sheet metal, if you have it—to represent a streamlined motor hood and body. Nail a skeleton framework of lath or thin wood strips over the top of the wagon frame; then tack the covering on to form the shape of the body you want. Paint the covering with quick drying enamel of some bright color.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for another toy you can make for yourself.)



Steering gear for your coaster wagon.

Verses on Spring

Some of the girls and boys who read the page For Children like to write verses. Occasionally, they send some of their verses for us to see, and we print a few which, we think, other girls and boys will enjoy. Here are three little poems that show how mucn these young poets were looking forward to spring:

Spring

Spring is always very gay,
It brings the birds that sing
and play.

The snow has melted from the
ground;
The brooks now make a merry
sound.

KENNETH WATSON, JR. (8)

Bluebirds

Bluebirds go as high
As they can in the sky.
They think the airplanes
Are other birds
Going over the mountains
And the villages.
Bluebirds like to sing
In the early day.
They like to say
"This is my day."
Little crows come out in
early day;
They like to sit on bushes
and bushes,
or trees and trees
And sing caw-caw.

PETER VAN DORE (7)

(Peter drew a nice crayon picture for his poem, with two bluebirds flying near a very green tree and an airplane, drawn in pencil, overhead.)

The Anemone Queen

An anemone queen sat down by
a stream;
Around her fairies nodded under
the trees;
They were swinging and swaying
to and fro.
Said the queen, "It's almost summer, I know.

"For the robins are playing all
around here,
"Singing so sweetly day after day;
"The bears are waking from their
long winter's sleep.
"Even the baby birds are beginning to peep."

TED SCHOMBURG (8)

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A Spring Parade of Books

Book Reviews

Spring brings books as well as birds, flowers, sunny weather, baseball and the circus. There are so many new books, and some not so new, that we want to tell you about that we shall have to line them up in a parade.

Good Times for All

"Steady: A Baseball Story," by James and Marion Renick, with illustrations by Frederick Machetanz, leads our parade—for what makes you think of spring more than baseball! It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50. This book tells how a group of boys learned to play baseball. George Jones, the hero, was proud when Manager Mike Malone called him "Steady" for a nickname. Big Mike said: "The very name for him! There's something steady and dependable about the lad." Together these lads learned what all real baseball players have to do—to obey orders and give their best for their teammates. The pictures not only illustrate the story but show correct baseball form for young fans.

"Primrose Day," written and illustrated by Carolyn Haywood, suggests spring with its lovely yellow and green jacket and its title. In this friendly story about Merry Primrose Ramsay, a little English girl, who came to stay with her Uncle Bill in America because of the war, seven-to-nine-year-old girls will find just the kind of book they love and can easily read. They will laugh with Merry and Jerry, her cousin, over their good times and they will feel just as Merry did when they read about some of the hard things she had to do. She was named Merry because her mother loved merry little girls and Primrose because she was born in the month of April when primroses bloom in England, and she lived up to her name. Readers will remember Miss Haywood's stories and pictures of Betsy and Billy which appeared on the page For Children. This book is published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, $2.

Katherine Pollock's jolly and engaging story about a boy who lived in Chile, and Rafaello Busoni's good pictures, in "Sandalio Goes To Town," make Sandalio very real. His hard work in getting Rosa the family cow and his own calf, Diamante, ready to win the prize at the cattle fair in the big city of Valparaiso is fun to read about. Getting acquainted with Sandalio makes his people and their customs better known to his young American neighbors. This book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75.

A fine story of a Negro boy and his family who live in Harlem is told by Hope Newell in her new book "Steppin and Family," published by Oxford University Press, New York and London. $2. Steppin wanted to be a professional tap dancer and he wanted this so much he just set about the job with all his heart.

His climb up to his goal is not an easy one, but it is one filled with amusing adventures. Anne Peck's pictures interpret the story and make us better acquainted with Steppin and Harlem life.

For the Youngest

Soldiers have a place in all 1942 spring parades and small brother and sister will like the little book, "Soldier Sammy" by Marion Gill MacNeil with pictures by Pelagie Doane. It is published by Oxford University Press, London and New York. $1. This book is all about Sammy, who had a soldier suit and a wooden gun. He lived where real soldiers lived, for his daddy was a very fine soldier. Where Sammy lived there were many, many parades. One day he got all mixed up in a very big one, and it's exciting to read about how the General found out about it and what happened. There's a surprise on the last page.

"Bob's Bike," story by Catherine Beebe, pictures by Robb Beebe, tells of Bob's having to leave his bike and all the fun he had with it in the city when the family went to the country for the summer. Bob found out that there were exciting things to do on the Farm. It is published by Oxford University Press, New York and London. $1.

What happened to old Captain Barnacle's river barge when the mice, sharpening their teeth on the anchor rope, set it adrift with all the animals while the Captain was ashore doing his marketing, is a genuinely funny story as told by Georges Duplaix and pictured in gay colors by Tibor Gergely, in "The Merry Shipwreck." It is published by Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.50.

A truly spring book, lovely to look at and telling a good story, is "Cuckoo," by Lida, with gay, delightful pictures by Rojankovsky. Page by page the story and pictures tell of the coming of spring, of birds, the building of nests and mostly about the cuckoo's egg, laid in the titmouse's nest—what happened when the baby cuckoo arrived and what the small boy, Francis, did to help the cuckoo. This new book in the long series of Lida books is just as charming as the earlier ones and is published by Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.25.

The youngest members of the family will find that the attractive little book, "Prayers and Graces for Little Children" has been made expressly for them. Selected by Quail Hawkins, with lovely pictures in color by Marguerite De Angeli, and published by Grosset & Dunlap, New York, for 50 cents, it contains fitting ways for children to express their gratitude and to ask daily for Divine help and guidance. Among the favorite prayers is "A Verse," reprinted from *Miscellaneous Writings* (page 400), by Mary Baker Eddy, and used by permission:

"Father-Mother God,
Loving me,—
Guard me when I sleep;
Guide my little feet
Up to Thee."

Florence Bethune Sloan

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

The Men On the Moving Van

ONE SYMPATHIZES with the housewife who has to (1) decide to move, (2) find a new apartment, and (3) move. Especially since at the new place she has to (1) unpack, (2) find a place for everything, and (3) hang the curtains.

But my sympathy for the housewife is always tempered by the knowledge that (1) she doesn't *have* to move, (2) she can always have Dolores in for a couple of days to help with the woodwork, and (3) she rather likes the excitement anyway. The people to whom I take off my hat are the movers.

The movers, remember? The men in the blue shirts and ice-man's pants, who come swarming up the back steps either (1) half an hour early or (2) five hours late, in a rain. The men who look at the tall bookcase and mutter, and estimate the low header on the stairs and mutter, and get the bookcase through anyway.

* * *

The movers. Medium-sized men, mostly, durable, with brown necks. Men like Louis, who bossed a gang that moved us once and came tramping in at the back door and caught us still at breakfast. He touched his cap and hesitated not. "Good morning you'd better move somewhere else we're going to be carryin' stuff right through here Henry git the mirrors and pictures Dad git the brooms and long stuff watch your cat Lady is there much in the basement?"

The movers. The men whose steps resound through carpetless rooms, like the tread of a marauding legion, who pounce on this and leave that for later, according to some mysterious plan of selection known to movers and, I understand, ants.

* * *

Fellows like Whitey, who don't like to be outcarried. Somebody else in Whitey's gang got the blue metal dresser. It was, in movers' language, a Lulu. Whitey saw it come walking down the back stairs with a man under it somewhere, and he squinted judiciously as the mover nursed it around turns and under headers, with its eggshell finish an inch away from destruction. I think Whitey had had his eye on that piece of furniture. When it was gone, he turned to the refrigerator. It stood higher than his shoulder. He slapped it appraisingly and hitched up his belt. The boss came by. "What do you think?"

Whitey unfolded his sling, whipped it around the box, tightened up on it and bent his knees. "Gimme it," he said.

The boss boosted it onto Whitey's back, and Whitey took it down three flights of stairs and put it on the wagon.

* * *

Give me the movers. The fellows like Dad, who have no time for foolery, who stumble a bit once in a while; but who put their heads down and take the load the boss gives them and carry it where it's supposed to go, and do it from five in the morning until eleven at night, from April twenty-fifth to the fifth of May.

Give me the precise thought-of the roundish chap who drives the van, and packs the stuff as the gang brings it out, sizing up dimensions and fitting odd shapes together with the economy of a naval architect.

* * *

And, of course, there are the wisecracks. Wherever there is hard work, there are bound to be wisecracks. When we moved here last year, it was a warm day and Whitey stopped at the kitchen sink for a drink. He flipped the faucet, stuck his face under it to drink from the stream, and jumped away, sputtering. "Hot!" He reversed the handles, tested the flow this time with his finger. He drank, and wiped his mouth. "Them's hooked up backwards," he commented, pointing to the faucets. "Left-handed plumber, no doubt."

And a thin lad named Pike, stiff-haired, inexperienced. They gave him the lighter, awkward things. Whitey was loading him up—box of picture-frames, rug beater, washboard, copper boiler. "More," said Pike.

Whitey hung on a pantry ladder. Pike looked into the van. "Gimme that laundry hamper, too."

Whitey gave it to him, with a caution. "Remember that low header on the second floor. You won't make it with that hamper."

"For a soda?" asked Pike.

"For a soda."

Pike went slowly up the first flight. The second, to the landing. A long pause. He made the turn and three steps, when there came a metallic crash, and we saw the laundry hamper coming downstairs alone.

Pike went on with what was left. At the third floor, he looked over the rail and yelled down to Whitey:

"Strawberry?"

* * *

I like to see movers in the restaurants, around seven in the evening. Do they sit at the counter, and gobble? They do not. They commandeer two tables and push them together; they eat good food and take their time about it. Of course, Mrs. Twitchell is waiting. They know that. So is Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Gottleib. They're the customers who pay the bill, and they're all going to get moved, but the men who carry the stuff up and down are hungry. Gimme a piece of cherry, Sis, à la mode. I see the Green Bay Packers have lost fourteen men to the service. What's Lambeau going to do this fall?

The movers, bless 'em. Of course, they scratch the varnish once in a while. But their average is good, and they don't mean to harm anything and the boss will pay for it if they do, and often they rub a rueful thumb over the place by way of apology. Every time I'm tempted to be critical, I remember a time I went across the hall to get Professor Weymouth to help me move a bookcase; and, as we were taking it through a doorway, the door swung a little and—never mind. He was a Ph.D., too.

* * *

There may be some reverberations from some of these comments, particularly paragraphs one and two. Not so many movers will read these columns as will housewives, and the housewives may not agree with me. I am aligned with the minority. In case of need, I am prepared to (1) apologize, (2) duck, or even (3) move.

JOHN F. HAYES

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRAGMENT OF AN ANCIENT COPTIC TEXTILE

THE TEXTILES that were woven in Egypt in the early centuries of the Christian era are among the most beautiful decorative cloths in the history of weaving. Today every small morsel of Coptic weaving is cherished and carefully preserved as a relic of a most interesting epoch of culture and good taste. The woven designs were inspired apparently by contemporary mosaics and paintings. They included portrait heads, animal, plant, and floral motives, and medallions of abstract designs.

The Coptic ornaments derive from Asiatic and European sources; some are Persian, some classical. Their iconography and symbols relate to Greek mythology, and some of the motives were appropriated by the early Christians, with a new interpretation of their meaning.

The Coptic textiles are the delight of modern artists, as they are the joy of textile experts. Their colors are beautiful, their designs alive and rhythmical, their subjects engaging or devotional. They show some points in common with textiles of about the same era made on the west coast of South America by the early Nazca Indian tribes. Both Peruvian and Coptic weaves show ingenuity with simple looms, imaginative handling of symbolical subjects, superb taste in color modulations. Modern painters like Henri Matisse, Georges Braque, Paul Klee, Juan Gris, and Pablo Picasso owe a great deal to the inspiration of these weaves of the remote past.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Lo, the winter is past"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE COMES A TIME in the changing seasons when there is a new warmth in the breeze, and a touch of new color along the wayside. In the steppes of Asia the snow begins to melt, in the English hedgerows the children look for the first primrose, and on the western prairies faint shoots of green appear. Everywhere there is a stirring of new hope in the hearts of men, and we may be reminded of the words from a familiar song of spring written thousands of years ago (Solomon's Song 2:11, 12), "Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Today the perennial promise of spring comes to a troubled world, a world which is facing the difficulties of strife, confusion, and seeming loss, with their increasing demands for sacrifice. There is need for strength and courage to face the problems of present-day conditions, but the greatest need is for a clear understanding of the omnipotence of God, of His ever-presence and availability here and now. The means of supplying this need are made available through Christian Science, which reveals the allness of God and the consequent nothingness of all that is unlike Him. The joyous days of spring, with their warmth and sunshine, bird calls, and budding trees, illustrate the renewed hope with which men turn expectantly to the Scriptural promises of healing and restoration. And these promises are being fulfilled today through the knowledge of the Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science.

In an article, "Voices of Spring," in "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 330): "Human hope and faith should join in nature's grand harmony, and, if on minor key, make music in the heart. And man, more friendly, should call his race as gently to the springtide of Christ's dear love." There are few of us indifferent to "nature's grand harmony" when, after cold wintry days, we hear the song of birds again and watch the unfolding of budding tree and blossom. However long and difficult the winter may have seemed to be, we were always sure of its breaking up in due season. We had no doubt about it, any more than we had about day following night. But there can be continual "music in the heart" when we learn that, though our problem may seem difficult and demand much patience, just as surely as springtime follows winter, so through the understanding of Christian Science there comes the breaking up and destroying of disease, sin, and discord, and the appearing of health, holiness, and harmony. "The springtide of Christ's dear love," is a perpetual springtide, ever present, unchanging, and unfailing. The ever-present truth about God and man is to us a law of perpetual renewal.

The prophet Hosea exhorted the people (Hosea 10:12), "Break up your fallow ground: for it is time to seek the Lord, till he come and rain righteousness upon you." The land that has lain fallow all winter must be broken up and made ready for the sowing. So does the appearing of the Christ, Truth, to human consciousness begin at once to break up the stubborn beliefs of apathy, inertia, and sluggishness, and to replace them with a joyous activity that is hungering and thirsting after righteousness.

Sometimes even in the midst of sunny days we may seem to be mentally experiencing a winter of depression and discontent until some clarion call of Truth awakens us to our need of more spiritual activity. The Psalmist cried (Psalms 42:11), "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God." We cannot remain long disquieted when we turn away from the evidences of the material senses and accept the facts of being which spiritual sense perceives. The glorious fact that God is the health of our countenance can be demonstrated here and now through the knowledge that God is the only creator, and that man, His image and likeness, is endowed with health, happiness, and immortality.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 40, 41): "The nature of Christianity is peaceful and blessed, but in order to enter into the kingdom, the anchor of hope must be cast beyond the veil of matter into the Shekinah into which Jesus has passed before us; and this advance beyond matter must come through the joys and triumphs of the righteous as well as through their sorrows and afflictions. Like our Master, we must depart from material sense into the spiritual sense of being." If we expect "sorrows and afflictions" more than "joys and triumphs," it is because we are clinging to the false beliefs that man is mortal and material.

We do not gain any great good simply by desiring it. We need to add to our desire the giving up of that which would hinder our realization of "the springtide of Christ's dear love." The false beliefs of personal sense, worry, doubt, fear, resentment, pride, and stubborn self-will must be given up and replaced by the spiritual qualities which constitute man's real being. In proportion as we are honestly trying to do this, our trials and afflictions will become less, our "joys and triumphs" will increase, and, looking back at some landmark in our experience, we shall be able triumphantly to say, "Lo, the winter is past."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The Nimble Fancy

(After Certain Investigations in a Nova Scotia Garden)

One twitter of a chill, bewildered bird—
One soggy patch of green beside a stone—
A certain moving shadow sweetly blurred—
A tulip spear-head thrusting up alone
Where winter snows have drifted deep and long—
The clamor of the small, important streams
Running beside the road, fresh-fed and strong—
The hardened hillside crackling at the seams—

And fancy skips two months of days and hours
To watch the tumbling summer breezes race
Along the breaking surf of golden flowers—
Where not a bloom has shown its springtime face!

PATIENCE EDEN

"זעה, דער ווינטער איז שוין פערבי געגאנגען"

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אובן געשריבענעם אַרטיקל דערשינט הײַנטיקן טאָג קריסטשען סיינס

אַפֿט מאָל, אַזוי אין טיפֿען זונטיק אַזוי, קומען מיר שוינאַר צוזאַמען אַפֿילו א ווינטער אין דער לאַנדשאַפֿט, אויפֿן פֿעלד, אין אַן אויפֿגעזעצטן בוך, ווי מיר גיין אַרום אין גאָרטן, אין וואַלד, אין בערגלעך, אַפֿילו אין שטאָט, אַזוי ווי מיר זעען אַלע זאַכן אין אַ נייעם ליכט, אַ ליכט פֿון ווינטער, וואָס איז פֿאַרשפּרייט איבער אַלע זאַכן, אַ ליכט וואָס קומט פֿון אַ מקור וואָס איז נישט קיין זון, נישט קיין לעמפּל, נישט קיין פֿייַער, נישט קיין עלעקטריק, נישט קיין ראַדיום, נישט קיין פֿאָספֿאָר, נישט קיין מאַגנעזיום, נישט קיין קאַלציום, נישט קיין אַנדער מקור וואָס מיר קענען זען אין דעם פֿיזישן וועלט. דאָס איז אַ ליכט וואָס איז נישט אַפֿילו אַ ליכט, נאָר אַ ליכט וואָס איז אַ קאָמבינאַציע פֿון אַלע ליכטן, אַ ליכט וואָס איז אַ קאָמבינאַציע פֿון אַלע פֿאַרבן, אַ ליכט וואָס איז אַ קאָמבינאַציע פֿון אַלע פֿאַרבן אין איין פֿאַרבן, אַ ליכט וואָס איז אַ קאָמבינאַציע פֿון אַלע ליכטן אין איין ליכט

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Optimism Under Control ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Would a little optimism be all right today? Not a dangerous dose of the wishful brand but just a touch of factual optimism which wouldn't upset anybody's fighting equilibrium.

The honest fact is—and there is no need to conceal it—that several phases of the war effort are going extremely well. It is possible to talk more about tanks, planes and ships being on hand and less about them being merely on order. The Government well knows that this is no time to ease off, that that tendency must be resisted as a subtle evil, but progress can be an incentive to greater works as well as anxiety.

Production is making staggering progress. The Army is rapidly qualifying itself for offensive action. More will soon be heard from both the British and American air forces. American civilian morale is steadily solidifying itself behind the main task of the war without becoming either stolid or subservient.

And Vice Versa

Why, even with the Republican National Committee meeting in its own front yard last week, the Chicago Tribune was unable to torpedo the Committee's determination to help the United States cast off the shackles of isolationism and look at the world as something to live in rather than escape from. On behalf of the Republicans the Tribune on one morning last week read Wendell Willkie out of the party and on the next it found that the Republican Party had read isolationism out of its platform and had publicly embraced Mr. Willkie's global views of American foreign policy. Today it can be said that you can't intimidate the Chicago Tribune and vice versa.

The defeat of the Tribune on foreign policy is, of course, only a minor phase of the new optimism—an optimism which should be kept well in hand. It has more important ingredients. It has many factual features. It is not encompassed in any particular headline or any single official disclosure. But every Washington correspondent senses a different degree of quiet confidence which pervades the atmosphere of the Capital.

It is apparent in the President's new-found poise and buoyancy. It is suggested in the things said and the things left unsaid at the recent press conferences of another high official who grows in stature every month of the war, Henry L. Stimson, a wise and well-balanced Secretary of War. It is evident in the easing of the tension in Congress and less carping on small things.

It is really necessary to be away from Washington and then to return to the capital with a new perspective to catch this mood in its entirety. One of the best observers in the newspaper profession has just come back after several weeks in Africa, India and China and Raymond Clapper's first remark was: "I sense a deep change in America as if a new spirit had taken hold of the country."

He gave these reasons for his conclusion:

"For the first time I get the feeling that we are really in the war, all-out in spirit as well as in action.

"Bickering, doubts and questions, our national conflict of soul, seem to have been replaced by action.

"The first newspaper I saw was devoted almost entirely to reporting war activity rather than argument about the war. People are busy with specific jobs and are concerned with getting them done. Criticism is not of broad policies, but of delays and obstacles to the war effort. Sacrifices seem to be accepted with relief rather than with complaint. They give us a part in the war.

"Everywhere one gets a sense of action and bursting growth of the war effort, which is also visible from week to week in Africa and Asia."

This is America at work, at last dedicating itself completely to the war of survival.

Admittedly, the air raid over Tokyo was a tidy tonic. And there is no reason to assume that this was a mistake or hit-and-run thrust which will not soon be repeated. There are, it can be said, sound reasons for assuming just the opposite. It would seem to be more than a layman's casual guess to believe that this salutary raid over Japan came from a unified Army-Navy task force capable of operating and defending itself in North Pacific waters. Washington believes that there are more such raids where the first one came from, and nobody in the War and Navy Departments says nay.

A War of Liberation

But the opinion is growing that this is not merely a war of survival but a war of liberation; indeed, it could be said that in order to succeed as a war of survival it has got to be a war of liberation.

In all the current talk about the United Nations taking the political offensive—which means a galvanizing campaign to show the world what it can expect from an Allied victory—there is the implicit recognition that a war of survival can hardly be successfully fought if it doesn't become a war of liberation—liberation of the entire earth from Axis tyranny and Axis threats; liberation from aggression and the threat of aggression; liberation from foreign-imposed dictatorship and help in liberation from internally imposed dictatorship; liberation from fear and help in liberation from want; and finally, liberation of democracy from its own weaknesses and shortcomings, which will come from recognizing that the only protection against the abuse of democracy is the better use of democracy.

All in all, things are looking up and this needn't be kept a military secret, provided we act on it wisely. All we need is more of the same.

Censor's Stamp Marks Mail of All the World

Virtually All International Mail Is Now Censored

Here is a selection of covers showing censorship, under varying conditions, from all parts of the world. During the earlier phases of the war in Europe, censorship served only as a means of preventing illicit money exportation. This soon became inadequate, and censorship for military purposes was initiated by the larger countries and spread to the smaller countries and colonies. Censorship of mail from military posts and naval vessels was inaugurated as soon as they were on a wartime basis, means being taken so that the envelope would not reveal by cancellations the exact location of the ship or the army post. Provision also had to be made for prisoners of war. This group shows covers from the European and Asiatic fronts. Also included are covers from British colonies showing the world-wide span of censorship. The covers are from the collections of Mr. Richardson Spofford and Mr. Malcolm Ferguson of Cambridge, Mass.

The Country Speaks: California

A New Steel Industry ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

Fontana, Calif.

California's ascendancy as an industrial State, surpassing in war importance even its solid position as a leading agricultural and mining State, is nowhere more pictorially apparent these days than in this once-peaceful farming community.

Now rising here are iron and steel plants as final links to an independent steel industry for the West. In mid-April, construction of headquarters began in a walnut orchard; soon to be uprooted also are vast acreages of grapevines and stand upon stand of those eucalyptus which as windbreakers have blended into every typical rural landscape of southern California.

On the fertile coastal plain, Fontana once had been a promising community of chicken ranches, but was retarded by depression years. In the site's one and a half square miles, row upon row of henhouses also are to make way.

Radiating out from the new plant in every direction the rest of the agricultural empire will remain unbroken, except for service facilities; the industrial island will signalize the enforced conversion to war and to inevitable growth of southern California as the fifth largest industrial center in the nation.

Beyond supplying steel plate for nearby shipyards, the new plant hopes to meet post-war competition of eastern mills for this area's orders.

Southern California has long had open-hearth and electric furnaces to melt pig iron and scrap for processing into iron and steel castings and structural steel. Blast furnaces to make pig out of ore and mills to roll thick plate for shipbuilding are "heavy" industries, and except for blast furnaces at Provo, Utah, and at Pueblo, Colo., the West has nothing but light fabrication plants.

Southern California business leaders had wanted an independent integrated system to use up high and low grade ore in the West and to save time and money from the long railroad haul. Local money was not large enough; eastern capital invaded only to the extent of purchase of fabricating plants by United States Steel and Bethlehem.

The war welded the empire, through new incentives to a western baron of management, Henry J. Kaiser.

Mr. Kaiser's company had been one of the big "Six Companies" that built Boulder Dam. Active in other big construction projects in the west, he more recently has gone into magnesium and shipbuilding. Already his yards and others in which he is interested in the Portland, San Francisco (Richmond) and Los Angeles area have established fine shipbuilding records, with orders running into hundreds of vessels.

Armed with ore supplies in one hand and the need for plate in the other hand, Mr. Kaiser sold the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the War Production Board on the wisdom of a $48,700,000 loan. He has such a reputation as a go-getter that everyone expects him, despite priorities and shortages, to break the pre-war standard of 18 months to build such a large layout.

The site lies equidistant between shipyards and the source of high-grade ore in the Eagle Mountain area east and south of San Bernardino. Essential coal is to be imported from Utah, although coke may be imported also, depending upon whether there would be less waste of the coal's cast-off gas here or in Utah.

Lying about 45 miles from the nearest shore and 55 miles from yards at Los Angeles Harbor, the site rests in San Bernardino County just a few miles from the Los Angeles County line. While Los Angeles feels the invasion scare pushed the choice too far inland, it otherwise welcomes the establishment as most essential in the continued growth of its industrial area as well as in the war effort.

To Change the Subject:

Our Garden Comes Awake ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

It didn't seem plausible that four short days could make all that difference. One inconsequential week end we had been away and yet, when we came back in a gentle spring rain, the whole place was transformed.

At first we supposed it was simply that Mike had most felicitously chosen that day to mow the lawn. It was smooth now, patterned in straight, crisp lines and shadings of green, rain-washed. We liked our lawn that day better than ever before.

But presently we saw that this transformation was more than just the mowing of the lawn. For one thing, the double windows had disappeared. "Si" had been as good as his word: he had come and made the first gesture which really encourages the coming of spring. The house, somehow, looked cleaner and lighter; the shutters were a warmer tone of mulberry, even the white paint less weather-stained. We liked our house. Yes, of course, we had always liked it. But it is an excellent plan, we have found, to go away now and then, only to come back and see the place afresh. We did not at that optimistic moment even notice how much the windows needed washing.

Then, as frequently happens, we saw that the white gate into the garden was ajar. Mike simply does not understand that it looks better closed. So, overlooking the wetness, we strode over the lawn beneath the elm which is showing just the merest fringe of leafage along its towering branches, and firmly we closed that gate. But we closed it with ourselves on the inside. There, away from that immaculate front lawn, away from the road and the infrequent passersby, the garden was unmistakably awake.

Now we are aware that, each April for untold generations, gardens have come awake. But not our garden. Ours is new—a tender thing only three years old. Only for two summers have we had a garden that was ours. So the business of our garden coming awake mattered enormously. We sat down on the brick steps leading from the terrace, and mused. Naturally, those steps, too, were wet. But who cared? We had important observations to make.

Yes, it was awake. The flagstones of the terrace looked clean and the grass between was even turning loyally green to match the lawn. There were golden jonquils up; and the fruit trees were budded; the cranberry covering had been removed from the beds; the little pool had been refilled. One day, not too impossibly far distant, there would, we told ourselves, be lilacs along our back fence—white and deep purple. Which would be, as always, the high moment of our spring.

Then we realized that there were plans to make. What about that neighbor's dog who would insist upon getting into our garden and bathing his ragged sides in our pool on hot days? Would we this summer take further steps to restrain him? In our heart, we knew we would not.

And then there were those long-suffering goldfish, victims of the canine intruder. Not all had survived the cool of autumn, but a pair of them had gone away ignominiously in a pail to spend the winter in the company of some country cousins who enjoyed the shelter of warm mud. It was time we inquired for them and thought about their return to home comforts, however humble.

Should the rhododendrons be thinned out? What about the irises? Ought the stones about the pool to be reset? Better consult someone who knew about such matters. We are so helpless ourselves.

At that realization, the whole horrible truth swept over us. We don't deserve to have a garden, really. We don't rise at daybreak to go out to tend it. We have no elaborate collection of garden tools or garden accessories: no books on the gardening art, no red-handled clipping shears, no kneeling-pads, no specially treated white gardening gloves, no decorative smocks to protect our clothes. Only vaguely now and then do we understand that Mike should be scolded for doing such and such a thing or not having done promptly the other. Weeds we sometimes do not see until they are shockingly obvious, so that guests who come to tea stoop pityingly and pull up weeds for us between cucumber sandwiches.

Really, we must reform. We must earn the right to our garden which is far lovelier than we deserve. All at once garden perquisites loomed more importantly than pails of sand or G-1 stored in the attic, garden instructions more urgent than disquisitions on what to do in a possible air raid. Irish Mike was not enough to look after such a garden. We should bestir ourselves; surely, we could be more intelligent if we tried. Yes, it was an excellent thing that we had gone to New York for that week end.

Bobby Doerr Gave Fenway Park Crowd Hitting Show in Week-End Yankee Series

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Champs Find New Competition

As the majors awaited the start tomorrow of the first East-West competition of the spring, the Dodgers were leading the field in the National League and the Yankees and Indians were bunched at the top of the American. Among other things, the pennant races to date have suggested that, although both the Yanks and Brooks appear capable of repeating, they are certain to find the going rougher than a year ago. New power is found all along the two flag fronts.

With an eight-game winning streak behind them this morning, the Indians represent a new threat to the Yankee monopoly. Sparked by the freshman leadership of young Lou Boudreau, the Tribe is proving that its long string of victories in the South was no mistake.

Harder Winning

Paced by Ken Keltner, who has three homers, the Indians are hitting timely, if not often. Mel Harder, released during the off-season, has come back at his own request and recaptured a spot on the mound staff. The other day he came up with a four-hitter. It is apparent, too, that the Yankees are going to get a closer rub this year from the Red Sox, whose pitching is much improved and whose new shortstop, Johnny Pesky, is looking better and hitting sharper every day. The Yanks slowed the Boston pace somewhat over the week end, however, by taking two out of three at Fenway Park.

Leading the Yankees at the plate is Joe Gordon, who is headed for his biggest year. Buddy Rosar looked like the greatest hitter in the world against the Red Sox. They succeeded in getting him out once. Bill Dickey is also clouting the ball. The White Sox, who expect to be right up among the first division clan in late September, are having shutout and one-run trouble again. Jimmy Dykes shows you effective hurling, but the punch is lacking, as in '41. The Chisox have dropped four in a row. The Browns, off to a flying start the first week, have now lost nine straight.

Tigers Aroused

The Tigers have aroused new hope in Detroit with five straight wins. They have not been spectacular at either the plate or the mound, but Del Baker has managed to get a fair combination of both. The Senators and Athletics, as everyone suspected, can be pushed around. The Senators had the misfortune to lose Dutch Leonard for several weeks and Buck Newsom has lost two of his three starts.

Leo Durocher fattened his win column in the N. L. standing at the expense of the weaker eastern foes and tomorrow opens a tour of the West at Cincinnati. The boys will know more about the defending champions after they have visited Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago during the approaching 10 days. The three-game series with the Cardinals, which opens next Saturday, will be worth the price of admission. Durocher has seen Ed Head, Montreal rookie, and Curt Davis win three apiece, but Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe are slow in getting started.

Ruth's Choice

The surprise club in the N. L. is Pittsburgh, which Babe Ruth told the critics to watch. Frankie Frisch is making the Babe look better daily. With seven out of 12, he is closest to the Dodger pace. Frank has found a new star in Bob Elliott, the former outfielder, who is now playing third base. The pitching, too, has been better than expected—at least, better than the critics expected. Maybe the Babe knew something.

The Cardinals are not hitting and may miss Johnny Mize more than they thought they would. Terry Moore is clouting hard and often, but he needs help. The Redbirds too often are shutout or held to one or two runs. Billy Southworth will have to find new power before he can hope to catch the Dodgers.

Bucky Walters and Elmer Riddle are having trouble getting started on the Cincinnati mound, and Bill McKechnie has had to shift his line-up a few times. But when Bill gets his pitching straightened out, he will make one of the clubs higher up move over. The Braves had dropped eight straight until they won a double-header at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Ernie Lombardi has started to hit for Casey Stengel.

Army to Play S. M. U.

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP) — After an absence of 16 years, Southern Methodist University will return to the Army football schedule in 1944, Lieut. Col. Lawrence M. Jones, graduate manager of athletics, has announced. The game will be played at West Point, Oct. 21. Army squeezed out a 14-13 victory in 1928, the only other time the teams have met.

Coming in the
Weekly
Magazine Section
of
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
Leading Articles in the
May 2
Issue
WHITHER FEDERATION? By Carlyle Morgen
Discussion of recent world developments from a background of Clarence Streit's books, "Union Now" and "Union Now With Britain."
"WE CAN TAKE THEM BACK" By Walter Robb
Interview with Harry E. Andreas, retired United States Army officer, veteran of five wars, and one of the builders of the defenses of Bataan and Corregidor.
SERIOUS BUSINESS, THE FUNNIES By E. C. Sherburne
Review of "Comics and Their Creators," by Martin Sheridan, who gives a detailed examination of the comic strip business.
NEW CALEDONIA STAYS LOYAL By Maurice Schwob
A Free French island in the Southwest Pacific. New Caledonia is ready to stand fast with the United Nations in their efforts to halt the Japanese southward drive toward Australia.
THE NEGRO'S NICHE IN AMERICAN HISTORY By Helen Johnson Keyes
Visit to the New York Library's most recent branch building, where is housed the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature.
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New Records May Come As People Walk

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP) — Gasoline and tire shortages have the track coaches smiling.

They are of the opinion that if Uncle Sam's war needs can put the public back on its feet by applying the brakes to pleasure driving—and perhaps halt the campus squeak-wagons altogether—walking again will become fashionable and necessary with a resultant improvement in track efforts.

Lawson Robertson, coach of the University of Pennsylvania runners and of the United States Olympic aggregations from 1920 through 1936, is the spokesman for the walk-to-fame group.

Share Views

He expresses the idea that one can't learn to lay bricks by playing dominoes and that one can't become adept at walking or running by riding three blocks to the corner ice cream parlor in a 12-cylinder car.

His views are shared by such coaches as Harry Hillman of Dartmouth, Billy Hayes of Indiana, Franklin Johnson of Stanford, W. H. Hargiss of Kansas, and George T. Bresnahan of Iowa.

Robertson is certain that the present curtailment of riding hasn't produced any noticeable effects in the track world as yet, but he is positive that if walking becomes a permanent pastime for the next few years the record books will undergo revision.

Three records were broken at the University of Pennsylvania's 48th annual relays over the week end. Adam Berry of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., hiked the carnival high jump standard to 6ft. 7½in. while Catholic University and Western Michigan established event marks.

Individual Efforts

The Washington, D. C., foursome lowered their own previous record time in the Mason-Dixon Conference mile relay to 3:25.5 and the Kalamazoo quartet did 3:21.3 to lower the record for a similar distance in a race restricted to Teachers' Colleges.

Outstanding individual efforts of the two-day cinder carnival were a 48.8 quarter-mile by Al Diebolt that helped Colgate win the championship mile relay; a 47 quarter by Dean Cummings of West Chester, Pa., Teachers; a 1:50.9 half-mile by Lynn Radcliffe of Syracuse and a 48.8 quarter by Thomas McKenna, schoolboy athlete from Concord, Mass.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Doerr	20	5	8	3	6	.400
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Foxx	35	8	12	1	5	.343
Di Maggio	47	14	16	2	7	.340
Lupien	12	4	4	0	1	.333
Pesky	49	8	16	0	5	.327
Tabor	50	6	16	0	5	.320
Fox	45	5	14	0	13	.311
Williams	45	10	12	2	12	.267
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Peacock	11	2	2	0	1	.182
Finney	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Kluttz	11	2	4	0	0	.364
Sisti	18	3	6	0	3	.333
Holmes	51	4	16	0	2	.314
Demaree	42	3	13	0	5	.310
Fernandez	61	5	18	1	6	.295
Lombardi	36	3	9	1	6	.250
Miller	48	4	12	0	2	.250
Ross	4	0	1	0	0	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	36	1	8	0	3	.222
West	30	3	6	0	0	.200
Gremp	31	2	6	0	2	.194
Waner	31	3	6	0	4	.194
Cooney	31	5	5	0	1	.161
Masi	9	1	1	0	2	.111

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	3	2	0	1.000
Wagner	1	1	0	1.000
Dobson	3	2	1	.667
Terry	2	1	1	.500
Judd	3	1	2	.333
Hughson	2	0	0	.000
Brown	1	0	0	.000
Chase	1	0	0	.000
Ryba	3	0	1	.000

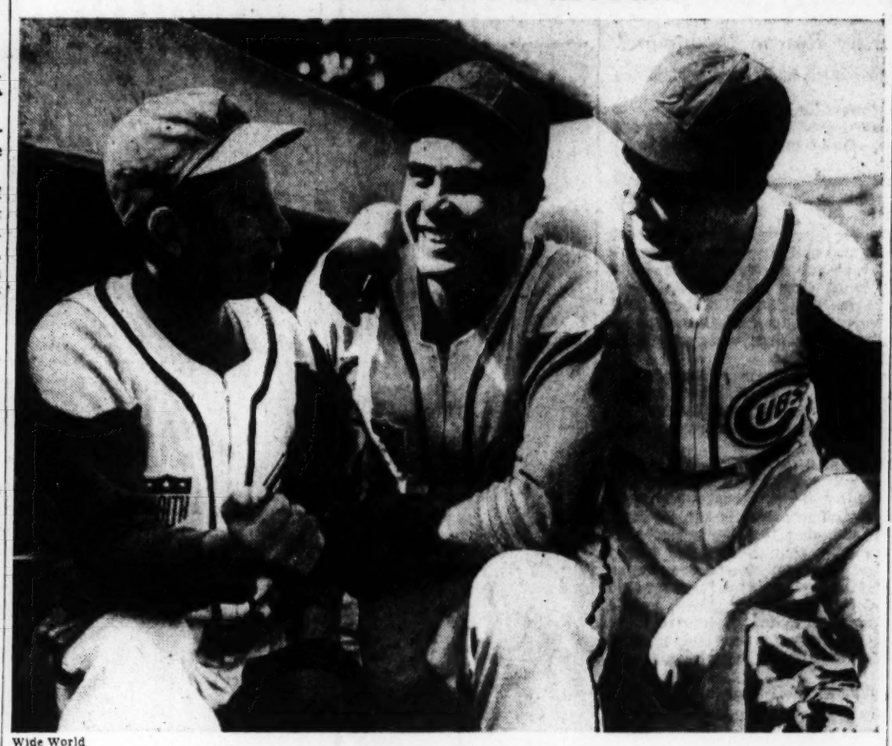
Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	2	1	0	1.000
Tobin	4	2	2	.500
Javery	5	1	1	.500
Salvo	3	1	1	.500
Earley	2	1	1	.500
Hutchings	4	0	0	.000
Donovan	3	0	0	.000
Salm	2	0	0	.000
Tost	2	0	1	.000
Hickey	1	0	1	.000

Football Films

NEW YORK (AP)—Fordham University has given technicolored films of its 1941 Cotton Bowl and 1942 Sugar Bowl grid games to the morale divisions of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Pan-American Baseball



Wide World

Chicago's Latin-American Players

CHICAGO—The Pan-American delegation of the Chicago Cubs carries on an energetic conversation in Spanish before the game at Wrigley Field here, April 23, with the St. Louis Cardinals. They can chatter away in Spanish without fear of anyone else on the club listening in. Left to right: Jess Flores, Mexican pitcher, whose home is at La Habra, Calif.; Hiram Blithorn, pitcher, from Puerto Rico, and Chico Hernandez, catcher, of Havana, Cuba.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Crew Wins Again

Harvard started away to another unbeaten crew season under veteran coach Tom Bolles Saturday when it won the sixth annual Rowe regatta on the Charles by a narrow margin from Cornell, with Syracuse, M. I. T., and Boston University being outdistanced in that order.

The Crimson now faces Princeton and M. I. T. this Saturday in the 10th annual Compton Cup regatta on Lake Carnegie, then rests for two weeks before meeting Navy, Penn, Wisconsin and M. I. T. in the Adams Cup regatta May 16, and finally winds up against its traditional rival, Yale, at Derby, May 23.

The Cambridge crew's victory, according to Bolles, was directly due to the outstanding work of Darcy (Bus) Curwen, a junior, who stroked his eight oarsmen from behind to win by a deck length. Harvard's time was 6m. 55s., about a second faster than its winning time a year ago. Curwen also stroked the crew to that victory.

Both the Newspapermen's Golf Association and the N. E. P. G. A. opened their schedules today as the writers met at Oakley for their annual newspaper-pro tournament. Pro Harry Nettelbladt and Cliff Keane of the Globe won the event last year. In addition the Women's Golf Association began their annual team matches today.

And while on the subject of golf, Yale's six-man team Saturday won the championship of the northern division of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association by defeating Holy Cross 5-4 at Worcester Country Club in the wind-up of a two-day tourney. In the first day's qualifying Harvard, Brown, Dartmouth, and Williams fell by the wayside. Yale now plays the winner of the southern division for the association title.

Melrose last night honored its athletic heroes as 500 sports followers gathered at Memorial Hall to pay tribute to the high school's New England interscholastic hockey champions, the Mystic Valley football champions, the girls' championship field hockey squad, the unbeaten girls' basketball team, and retiring coach Harold Poole, who has been promoted to assistant principal. Boys were given monogrammed sweaters, girls received bracelets, while Poole was given a combination radio-phonograph.

Officers elected yesterday to head the newly-formed U. S. Bicycle Polo Association include: R. Bennet Forbes of Boston, President; F. S. von Stade of Westbury, L. I., Vice-President; Herbert Jaques, Jr., of South Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer; and Roger Pierce of Milton, Richard Preston of Wenham, and Allan Forbes of Boston, members of the Board of Governors. Plans are being considered for an intercollegiate bicycle tournament this spring.

Briefs: Harvard defeated B. U. 15-6 at Nickerson Field Saturday, leaving the Terrier ball players without a victory . . . New England victories in the Penn Relays over the week end were recorded by Walter Hall of Tufts in the 120-yard high hurdles, Ed Stryna of New Hampshire in the hammer throw, Dick Morcom of New Hampshire in the pole vault, and Yale's Leroy Schwarkopf in the two-mile run. In addition Dartmouth won the two-mile college relay and Yale won the 480-yard shuttle hurdle relay . . . Tom McKenna, Concord, Mass., schoolboy, astounded the crowd by stepping the 440 in 47 seconds to give his high school second place among the more than 100 which competed in the high school one-mile relay.

The Krauts finally did it. . . After playing with the Boston Bruins last year and being members of a Stanley Cup championship team as professionals, Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt, and Woody Dumart today were members of an Allan Cup championship sextet as amateurs. . . Their team, R. C. A. F. Flyers, defeated Port Arthur Bearcats 7-1 in the final game of a best-of-five series. . . M. I. T. trackmen boast a 94-40 win over Colby, while B. U. is moaning a 41½-93½ loss to Massachusetts State. . . In an informal track meet at Harvard Stadium, Bob Nichols of Rhode Island State ran the mile in 4:16.9 to leave runners from Harvard, Northeastern, and Holy Cross in the lurch. . . Unofficial tallies showed Rhode Island with 56½ points, Harvard with 49, Holy Cross with 44, and Northeastern with 25½. . . Boston College trackmen lost to Maine 50-85.

Harvard won the Greater Boston Dinghy Championships on the Charles yesterday, scoring 58 points to M. I. T.'s 56. . . Northeastern, winner last fall, was third with 42 points, B. U. fourth with 33, and B. C. fifth with 32.

International League

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	8	3	.727
Baltimore	7	5	.583
Jersey City	7	5	.583
Syracuse	6	4	.600
Montreal	6	5	.545
Rochester	5	7	.417
Buffalo	4	8	.333
Toronto	3	8	.300

College Baseball

Results April 25

By the Associated Press

Yale 4, Penn 1.
U. of Conn. 16, Wesleyan 3.
American Inter 16, Worcester Tech 3.
St. Michaels 9, Vermont 8.
Harvard 15, Boston U. 7.
Harvard Fresh 8, Worcester Acad. 4.
Williams Fresh 8, Hotchkiss 4.
New Hampshire 11, Lowell Textile 0.
Cornell 6, Princeton 5.
Colgate 11, Penn State 8.
Cornell 6, Princeton 5.
Columbia 3, Dartmouth 2. (1st, 7 innings).
Dartmouth 11, Columbia 2. (2nd game).
Fordham 9, N. Y. U. 4.
Illinois 6, Chicago 0.
Iowa 12, Northwestern 1.
Michigan 5, Purdue 3.
Michigan State 6, Wisconsin 7.
Minnesota 7, Nebraska 3.
Navy 6, North Carolina 2.
Ohio State 6, Indiana 1.
South Carolina 5, Erskine 1.
Temple 5, Muhlenberg 3.
Trinity 9, Mass. State 5.
Union 13, R. P. I. 10.
Wake Forest 9, Duke 8.
W. and L. 8, W. and M. 7.

College Track

Results April 25

By the Associated Press

Army 99⅔, Brown 26⅓.
Alabama 66½, Tulane 48½.
M. I. T. 95, Colby 40.
Mass State 93½, Boston U. 41½.
Maine 89, Boston C. 46.
California 91, Stanford 40.
So. Carolina 71, Clemson 66.
Vermont 86, Union 22.
W. and M. 74, W. and L. 52.

Boston Girl Takes Chess Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Miss N. May Karff of Boston clinched the women's chess championship by defeating Mrs. Nanny Roos, former women's champion of Belgium, in their seventh-round encounter, but she continued her succession of victories by winning from Adele Raettig in the eighth round. This made it eight straight, and she once again holds the championship, first won in 1938. In 1940 she lost out to Mrs. Adele Belcher, whom she subsequently defeated in a match.

In the men's championship, the ultimate winner is likely to depend on the individual match between S. Reshevsky, of Boston, defending champion, and I. Kashdan, of New York. This will be played at the Hotel Astor Tuesday night.

Kashdan Wins

In the 12th round, Kashdan won rather easily from W. Baker, with a Sicilian lasting 17 moves. Meanwhile Reshevsky had adjourned a Queen's Pawn with C. Pilnick, and despite two pawns advantage, had a hard task due to an open position with Queens on the board. This game was adjourned again in the second session Sunday, Reshevsky having scored earlier over I. Chernev, who adopted the Nimzowitsch Defense, and resigned in 30 moves.

Kashdan also won in the 13th round, defeating H. Hahlbohm, of Chicago, with an Alekhine's Defense of 40 moves. He, too, had an adjourned game, which he used the second session to continue. This game, from the 11th round, was slightly favorable, but Lessing, his opponent, with bishops of opposite colors, was able to neutralize Kashdan's advantage of a Pawn, and a draw was scored in 68 moves.

Other Results

Other results from the 12th round: Chernev defeated Hahlbohm in a Colle opening of 24 moves; Horowitz and Lessing drew a French defense in 59 moves; Steiner scored because Seidman was unable to play at the scheduled time; Pinkus won from Levin in a Queen's Gambit of 47 moves; Denker was scored a point because Green had to withdraw because of an eye condition, and Levy's Slav Defense scored from Altman in 33 moves.

Other results from the 13th round: Pilnick defeated Levy in a Dutch Defense of 25 moves; Denker's Queen's Pawn won from Altman in 34; Green defaulted to Pinkus; Levin defended a Queen's Gambit offered by Steiner and won in 43; Seidman, with Alekhine's Defense, scored from Lessing in 49; Baker and Horowitz adjourned.

The Standing

(Men's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Reshevsky	11	1	Chernev	5½	7½
Kashdan	11	2	Levin	5½	7½
Denker	9	4	Baker	4½	7½
Steiner	8½	4½	Pilnick	4½	7½
Pinkus	8½	4½	Green	4	9
Horowitz	7	5	Hahlbohm	4	10
Levy	6½	6½	Lessing	3½	8½
Seidman	6	5	Altman	3½	9½

(Women's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Karff	3	0	Wray	2	4
Belcher	5	2	Harmath	1	4
Roos	4½	1½	Raettig	1	4
Grosser	4	2	Fawns	½	5½
Bain	3	4			

Flyers Win Allan Cup

TORONTO, April 27 (AP) — The Ottawa RCAF Flyers won the Allan Cup by defeating the Port Arthur Bearcats 7 to 1 Saturday night in the deciding game of a five-game series.

The Air Force team came from behind to score their lopsided victory after spotting the Cats a goal in the first period.

College Lacrosse

Results April 25

By the Associated Press

Army 11, Pennsylvania 1.
Springfield 13, Harvard 8.
Williams 11, M. I. T. 1.
Navy 10, Rutgers 6.
Princeton 4, Johns Hopkins 3.
Loyola 17, Washington and Lee 6.
Stevens Tech 7, C. C. N. Y. 4.
Swarthmore 8, Union 4.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore—Nancy Merki retained national AAU indoor 440-yard freestyle swimming title with time of 5:31.6.

Norfolk, Va.—Bob Feller, former Cleveland pitcher now one of Uncle Sam's sailors, struck out 21 batters as his naval training station nine defeated Wilson, N. C., of Bi-State league, 8 to 2.

Philadelphia — Adam Berry, Southern University, established Penn relay record of 6 ft. 7½ in. in hight jump. Colgate won one-mile relay title and four-mile crown went to Indiana.

Des Moines — Roy Cochran, former Indiana University athlete but now wearing colors of Great Lakes Naval Training Station, clipped four tenths of a second off world mark as he won 440-yard hurdle race in 0:52.2 at Drake Relays.

Boston — Harvard's crew came from behind in last quarter-mile to beat Cornell in Rowe Memorial Regatta with Syracuse, Massachusetts Tech and Boston University trailing in that order.

Palo Alto — California Bears scored landslide 91-40 victory over Stanford in 49th annual dual meet.

Amherst—Amherst won championship of "Little Three" with 63⅔ points to Williams 47 and Wesleyan's 42½.

Annapolis — Navy's boatload pulled away from the start to defeat Columbia by two and one-half lengths in dual meet on the Severn.

Philadelphia — Rutgers scored length victory over Penn in fifth annual regatta.

Pinehurst, N. C.—Harris Everett and Ham Anthony won the North and South amateur doubles tennis championship by defeating Victor Seixas and Bob Spurrier, 14—12, 6—3, 6—3. All are students at the University of North Carolina.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow—FENWAY PARK—2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Fenway Park
HUB. 2100 KEN. 6321

Red Sox Second Baseman Gets Average Up to .400

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To the Red Sox, the most pleasant experience of the past few days has been the return to clouting form of Bobby Doerr, their second baseman. Bobby put on a rare show in the week-end Fenway Park series with the Yankees. Even some of those New York baseball writers, who are calling Joe Gordon the greatest of all modern second sackers, must have lifted their eyebrows, at least, as they looked down on the Boston kid. To put it mildly, Doerr was terrific.

Along with batting a cool .600 in the three games with the world champions, including two homers and as many doubles, the boy from the Northwest helped click off no less than seven double plays around the middle of the infield.

Three Homers

On the bench with an exhibition game injury when the season opened against the Athletics April 14th, Doerr waited eight days for his 1942 debut. But it was worth waiting for. Swinging against a collection of Washington pitchers, he hit a homer and double for three runs. Today as he marked time for the arrival of the initial western visitor at Fenway Park tomorrow, Bobby had eight hits in 20 official tries for a .400 pace. Included are three homers and six runs batted in. On the defensive side he shows one error in 40 chances. Saturday he accepted 15 chances without a miss.

So much for the second baseman. Pesky continues to star at shortstop and his .327 average in the batter's box is a surprise to most of the crowd. They thought he could get on base, but not that often. Nine double plays in three Yankee games must have been a record for the Joe Cronin regime at Fenway, and should have set the pace in two out of three wins for the Sox. Only hopeless relief pitching in the Friday opener prevented Cronin from winning the series.

Hughson Effective

Although he lost yesterday, 7-2, Joe Cronin must have found some consolation in the relief pitching of Tex Hughson, whose right arm has been in a questionable state for some time. Tex walked in there and stopped the slugging Yanks with two hits in five and two-thirds innings. Replacing Oscar Judd in the third with one out, he fanned the next two hitters. Ken Chase, who worked the ninth, likewise looked good. If Charley Wagner is not ready soon, Hughson may get a starting shot.

However, despite Judd's failure yesterday, it is apparent from this distance that Cronin can get steady front line work from the southpaw, Dick Newsome and Joe Dobson over the schedule. It probably will be a race among this trio for top wins on the staff. Newsome, with those 19 wins in '42 still a sweet memory, has the edge in experience, but he may have to hustle to hold the top spot.

Braves Go West

The Braves did an abrupt about face at the Polo Grounds yesterday and should be in better humor as they roll toward Chicago and the start of their initial western invasion, which opens tomorrow at Wrigley Field. Most noticeable in the New York series was the awakening of Ernie Lombardi at the plate. With big "Lom" hitting close to his former Cincinnati pace, the Stengelmen are far more potent. Perhaps, after all, young Clyde Kluttz will not chase "Lom" out of the ball park this summer.

The double-header on Sunday saw Jim Tobin chalk up his second victory, via the five-hit route. He has lost two, but should have won one of these. The second game yesterday saw Many Salvo walk out of the bull pen and register his first win. Following Al Javery and Johnny Hutchings in a second-inning uprising by the Giants, Salvo blanked the Terrymen with four scattered hits the rest of the way.

Briefs . . . First western visitors to Fenway are the Tigers, who play singles tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday . . . The Browns are here Friday and Saturday, and the Indians on Sunday . . . Judging by the league standing, that Sunday date should draw well . . . The paid attendance at Fenway yesterday was 38,010, the highest since Tom Yawkey barred fans from the playing field . . . And there must have been 15,000 or 20,000 more outside trying to push down the gates . . . A small group of service men, unable to find seats in the grandstand, were invited to watch the game from the roof . . . They crowded into the small football season radio booth on the first base side.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	11	3	.786
Pittsburgh	7	5	.583
New York	7	6	.538
Chicago	6	6	.500
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Cincinnati	5	6	.455
Boston	6	8	.429
Philadelphia	3	10	.231

Results April 25

New York 5, Boston 1.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 4. (11 inns.)
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 1.
Only games.

Results April 26

Boston 3, New York 2.
Boston 8, New York 5.
Cincinnati 9, Chicago 5.
Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 4. (Tie.)
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	3	.750
Cleveland	9	3	.750
Detroit	10	5	.667
Boston	7	5	.583
Washington	5	9	.357
Philadelphia	5	9	.357
St. Louis	5	10	.333
Chicago	3	9	.250

Results April 25

Boston 4, New York 2.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 4.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 2.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 7.

Results April 26

New York 7, Boston 2.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 3.
Detroit 10, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 5.

Big Ten Took Eight Titles

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 27 (AP) —It was a big week end for Big Ten teams at the Drake Relays—they took home five victories in the university relays and three individual titles.

Led by Ohio State with three relays triumphs, the Big Ten enjoyed its most profitable record in recent years with a striking comeback from last year's poor showing of only one victory in the eight university relays.

Ohio State's Buckeyes flashed to a new Drake record of 1:25.9 in the 880-yard relay, one of the six marks bettered during the two-day meet. The Buckeyes were close to records in winning the 440 and mile and possibly would have returned to Columbus with three new marks had the track been in better condition.

Michigan's two-mile team and Illinois' distance medley combination were the other Big Ten relays winners.

Individual titles went to Big Ten athletes in the discus, 100-yard dash and the pole vault. Bob Fitch of Minnesota copped the discus; Iee Farmer, Iowa's undefeated Negro sprinter, won the dash, and Bill Williams of Wisconsin and Jack Defield of Minnesota tied for first in the vault.

The Western Conference also could point with pride to Roy Cochran, former Indiana ace now running for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, who bettered the world mark in an invitational 440-yard low hurdles race. Cochran ran :52.2 compared with the former mark of :52.6 by John Gibson of Fordham in 1927.

Oklahoma, with its great Bill Lyda, furnished the top performance by a team not affiliated with the Big Ten, the Sooners creating a world mark of 3:23 in the University sprint medley.

Texas A. & M. won the 480-yard shuttle hurdles and Notre Dame raced to victory in the four mile.

Bill Cummins of Rice Institute upheld the prestige of the southwest with a :14.6 triumph in the 120-yard high hurdles, but the race was marred when Bob Wright, Ohio State's defending champion, struck a hurdle and dropped out.

One disappointing note in the final day activities was the failure of a crack field of high jumpers to break the 20-year-old 6-6 record by Harold Osborne of Illinois. Unfavorable conditions hampered the takeoffs and five contestants finished in a tie for first at 6-4.

Minor Leagues

Results April 26

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 14-3, Sacramento 8-5.
Seattle 6-4, Oakland 2-3.
San Diego 2-2, San Francisco 0-3.
Portland 4-4, Hollwood 3-5 (first game, 14 inns.).

American Association

Milwaukee 8-10, Minneapolis 3-3.
Indianapolis 5-2, Toledo 4-3.
Louisville 4-6, Columbus 2-3.
Kansas City 6, St. Paul 2 (first game called end of fifth, second game postponed).

International League

Newark 3-9, Toronto 2-3.
Buffalo 9-3, Syracuse 2-4.
Baltimore 10-2, Montreal 5-7.
Rochester 3-3, Jersey City 0-4.

Southern Association

Atlanta 8-5, Nashville 7-2.
Chattanooga 7-9, Knoxville 6-4 (first game, 10 inns.).
Little Rock 5-1, Memphis 4-2.
Birmingham 6, New Orleans 3.

Texas League

Tulsa 3-4, Oklahoma City 2-3.
Houston 5-5, Shreveport 2-0.
Fort Worth 5, Dallas 2.
Beaumont 5, San Antonio 4.

College Tennis

Results April 25

By the Associated Press

Cornell 7, Penn State 2.
Yale 6, Army 3.
Williams Fresh 4, Hotchkiss 5.
Duke 6, N. C. State 3.
Michigan 6, Purdue 1.
Michigan State 8, Ohio State 0.
Navy 6, Penn 3.
Northwestern 7, Iowa 2.
Notre Dame 8, Kentucky 1.
Columbia 8, Fordham 1.
Chicago 7, Wisconsin 2.
Temple 8, Lafayette 4.

College Rugby

Results April 25

By the Associated Press

Cornell 14, Long Is. U. 0.
Princeton 6, Harvard 0.

George Duggins has left Purdue to become an assistant coach under Pest Welch at the University of Washington.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales	250,000
Previous day's sales	156,400
1942 volume to date	35,864,527
1941 volume to date	42,169,959

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The stock market got one foot on the recovery ladder today but buying timidity still was sufficient to prevent a real ascent.

Ihproved prices were the rule at the start and fractional advances were well distributed at the close. There were a few soft spots in the blue chip column and scattered early plus marks eventually were erased.

The ticekr tape frequently halted for a minute or so at a time and transfers for the full proceedings dwindled to approximately 250,000 shares.

Bidding was attributed partly to the better brand of war news and the belief the market had pretty well discounted cloudy earnings and dividends prospects and was in line for a come-back. The President's message to Congress on national economy legislation was about up to Wall Street expectations.

Among better acting stocks were Santa Fe, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Chrysler, Boeing, Anaconda, Consolidated Edison, Johns Manville, Goodrich, Phelps Dodge and du Pont.

American Telephone was an exception, dipping to a new bottom since 1935. Hesitant also were Douglas Aircraft, Eastman Kodak, Norfolk & Western, and Sears Roebuck.

American Cyanamid and Brewster Aero edged forward in the curb but Singer Mfg. and Schiff Co. exhibited weakness on meager offerings. Holding in a slim groove were Pennroad, Phoenix Securities, Sunray Oil, Wright Hargreaves, Columbia Oil and United Wall Paper.

Rail Bonds Higher

A sizable group of lower priced railroad bonds moved higher in today's bond market, some registering gains of around a point toward the final hour.

There were some losses of more than a point, but in most of those cases volume was too light to unsteady the market.

Paced by the rails, the rising contingent included Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Erie 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60 and American Telephone 3¼s.

Moving narrowly either way most of the time were Western Union 5s, Montana Power 3¾s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Issues of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad were in supply at modest declines following last night's train wreck which disrupted traffic on a part of the line.

U. S. Governments held about even on the Stock Exchange and over the counter.

Foreign dollar loans were about steady.

All Enemy Owned Patents Taken Over, Declares Crowley

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, told the Senate Patents Committee today it was his policy to take possession of all enemy-owned or controlled patents interests as rapidly as possible when they had substantial value.

At the same time, he pointed out that while his office proposed to make such patents "freely available to American industry," it was not intended "in general" that any should be sold at this time.

"Beyond the administration of patents in a manner designed to maximize war production," Mr. Crowley said, "the office of the custodian will await a statement of Congressional policy concerning their ultimate disposition. No steps will be taken which will in any way interfere with the ultimate disposal of these patents in the public interest as Congress may direct."

Plan Action Soon

Mr. Crowley added that "action will be taken in the near future" to protect the public interest with respect to "a great number of applications for patents which are now being prosecuted by patent attorneys for enemy owners."

London Market Buoyant at Close

LONDON, April 27 (AP) — The stock market closed on a buoyant note today, though final prices were a little below the best of the session.

Domestic rail shares were a strong spot. Most industrials were steady. Kaffir development issues held gains made early in the day.

Indian bonds did a little better as traders took a more optimistic attitude toward the eastern war situation. British funds were inclined to slip.

FPC Approves Cut In Natural Gas Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission approved today new wholesale rates of the natural gas pipeline company of America cutting about $3,770,000 from annual bills of 10 utility customers.

The Commission at the same time ordered refunds totaling $6,253,149 to 14 companies.

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	Apr24
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¼	Adams Exp .60g	1	5½	5½	5½	⅜ —
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr24
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Apr23
38¼	29⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	9	30	29¾	30	— ¼
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	2	10⅛	9½	9½	Apr24
22¾	17¾	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	7	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr25
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	119	119	119	
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr25
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¼g	5	1	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
6⅛	4⅜	Allied Strs (.15e)	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
81	67	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	Apr23
30⅛	22½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	9	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
183¼	143¼	Alpha P Cem 1½e	8	16⅛	16	16⅛	Apr22
1½	⅞	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr25
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	4	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
48¼	25⅞	Am Airlines 1½g	12	27	26½	27	+ ¾
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	6	6	6	6	
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4	4	4	Apr22
33	24⅜	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
13¼	11⅛	Am Cable & R	9	11¼	11⅛	11¼	Apr23
65¼	57⅜	Am Can (4)	2	58¼	58	58¼	+ ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Apr25
33	23⅜	Am Car & Fdy	1	25	24½	24½	+ ⅜
73¾	65⅛	AmCar&Fpf13¼e	2	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	Apr23
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable	1	17	17	17	
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	69	69	69	Apr23
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr24
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr25
22¾	15¾	Am Crys Sug 1e	3	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr25
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	2	½	½	½	
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	18	18	18	Apr20
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	3	21	21	21	Apr24
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
32	26¾	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	26	26	26	Apr24
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Apr22
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	5	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Apr24
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ½
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	2	77½	77½	77½	Apr25
11½	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10	10	10	
5¼	4¼	Am M & Met	1	4½	4½	4½	
238¼	163¾	Am Metal (¼e)	1	161¼	161¼	161¼	— ¼
½	½	Am Power & Lt	7	⅛	½	⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅜	APL $6 pf (17⅜k)	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	Apr23
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	4	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	43	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
12	10	Am Roll Mill ¼e	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr24
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (.2g)	2	7	7	7	Apr24
43	36¼	Am Smelt (½e)	9	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	
147	135	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	135	135	135	Apr23
34¼	29⅜	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr24
8¾	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	Apr25
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19	18¾	18¾	Apr24
134¾	109⅛	Am Tel & Tel(9)	69	109⅜	105	106	—3¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1e)	6	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅜
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	7	35¼	35	35	— ¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	122¾	122¾	122¾	Apr22
5	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	6	23¼	23	23	— ¼
116½	109¾	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr25
3¾	1⅞	Am Water Wks	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
70¼	45	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	2	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	
5⅞	3⅜	Am Zinc L & S	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr25
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅝	23½	Anaconda (½e)	24	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr24
10	8	Andes Cop (1)	2	8	8	8	Apr24
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	Apr24
35	27½	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108¼	Apr24
4¼	3	Armour Ill	3	3	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr28
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	4	23	22½	23	+ ¾
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (¾e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr20
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3	3	3	Apr16
6¾	4⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	37	36¼	35½	35⅜	+ ⅜
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	4	66¼	66⅜	66⅞	+1⅜
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	9	22⅜	21½	21½	
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	36⅛	36	36	Apr23
23½	15½	Atl Refining (1)	28	16	15	15	—1
109¼	102½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	—3¾
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	7	46¾	46¾	46¾	
70	48	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	49	48	49	Apr24
9⅛	7¾	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr24
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	6	11		10⅞	10⅞
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	15	3		2⅞	3 + ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5¼		5	5
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½		4½	4½ Apr22
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	4	7¼		7	7
6	4⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	5	4¾		4½	4½ Apr25
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	16	8½		8½	8½ Apr24
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	15		15	15
19½	16⅛	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16⅛		16⅛	16⅛ Apr25
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	20⅛		20⅛	20⅛ Apr25
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103		103	103 Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛		103⅛	103⅛ Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	64		64	64
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	6⅞		6¾	6⅞
16½	13⅞	Bell Airc (2g)	1	13⅞		13⅞	13⅞
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (2e)	7	33		32½	32½
14	10	Benef Ind (.40e)	1	11		11	11 + ¼
52	46½	Bent Ind pf (2½)	3	50		50	50 Apr21
24¼	18	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	17⅜		17⅜	17⅜ — ⅜
66⅞	54½	Beth Steel (1½e)	16	55⅝		54½	54½ — ⅛
121	112¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	113		112¼	112¼ Apr24
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¼		20¼	20¼ Apr23
19¾	16	Black & D (1.60)	1	16		16	16 Apr23
7⅛	5¾	Blaw-Knox .15e	5	5⅞		5¾	5¾ — ⅛
14½	12¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	2	12		12	12 — ¼
21⅛	15⅜	Boeing Airplane	5	16¼		15⅝	15⅝ — ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	26		26	26 Apr24
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14		14	14 + ⅛
20⅜	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	3	18½		18½	18½ — ¼
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	28	21¾		20½	20½ — ⅜
2½	1⅛	Boston & Maine	2	1½		1⅜	1⅜ Apr20
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25		25	25 Apr24
13½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	17		17	17 Apr15
9¼	7¾	Bridgeport B (1)	1	7¾		7¾	7¾ Apr25
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	4	18		17⅞	18 + ⅜
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅜		28½	28½ Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	31¼		31¼	31¼ Apr23
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛		⅛	⅛ Apr16
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛		1⅛	1⅛ Apr16
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	8	7¼		7	7¼ Apr24
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29⅝		29¾	29⅝ + ⅜
14	9⅞	Brunos-Bal (¼e)	1	10		10	10 Apr20
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	3	7⅛		6⅞	6⅞ — ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	6	2⅜		2¼	2⅜ Apr25
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¾e	3	6⅜		6¼	6¼
15¾	14½	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½		14½	14½ Apr16
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	5	19		18¼	18¼ —1
26	20	Bulova Wat (2)	2	20		20	20
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	2	16		16	16 Apr24
55½	53	Burling pf (.25k)	1	54⅜		54⅜	54⅜ Apr25
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	6	6⅜		6⅜	6⅜
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½		2½	2½
6¼	5¼	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅝		5⅝	5⅝ — ⅜
20⅜	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½		20½	20½ Apr25
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¼		2¼	2¼
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅛		7⅛	7⅛ Apr25
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	2	12		12	12
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	17		17	17 Apr24
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾		50¾	50¾ Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅝		⅝	⅝
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	5	6⅛		6	6
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	2	13⅜		13⅜	13⅜ Apr24
12½	9⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	1	9⅜		9⅜	9⅜ + ¼
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	4¼		4	4⅛ + ⅛
37⅛	30	Cannon Mills ½e	1	30		30	30
2⅜	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾		1¾	1⅝ Apr20
27¾	24	Carpenter S ½e	1	25		25	25 Apr23
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2⅜		2⅜	2⅜ Apr24
69	54¾	Case (JI) (7g)	2	57		57	57 + ¾
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	30¼		30⅛	30⅛
21¼	15	Celanese (½e)	4	15⅝		15¼	15⅝ + ¼
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	8	6¾		6⅝	6⅝ — ⅛
23⅜	16½	Cent Aguirre 1½	10	16		16	16 — ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	2	1⅜		1⅜	1⅜ — ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2½		2½	2½ Apr25
18	14⅞	Cent Violeta 1g	1	14⅞		14⅞	14⅞ — ⅜
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	3	2¼		2¼	2¼ Apr14
31⅝	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	3	28¼		28¼	28¼ + ¼
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞		1⅞	1⅞ Apr22
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	16¼		16¼	16¼ Apr24
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15⅛		15⅛	15⅛ Apr25
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½		5½	5½ Apr22
36⅜	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	18	28⅜		28½	28¼ + ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89⅜		89⅜	89⅜ — ⅛
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	1	3		3	3 Apr25
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	⅛	⅞		⅞	⅞ Apr25

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	2	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
23¾	13⅜	Chi Great West	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	5	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
17½	14¼	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
39¾	35⅜	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	34	34	34	—1⅜
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Apr23
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr17
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr20
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr24
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr20
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	2	12	12	12	Apr24
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr24
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	20	52¾	51¾	51⅞	— ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
29	23⅜	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1⅜
44	32⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	6	32¾	32½	32½	— ½
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	5	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	2	64	63¾	63¾	
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	—1¼
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Apr25
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Apr21
18⅛	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14	14	14	Apr23
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Apr24
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Apr23
6¾	5⅜	Columbia Pict	1	5½	5½	5½	
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	2	60½	60	60	Apr25
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
100	91⅜	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91½	91½	91½	Apr23
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	16	22¼	21¼	21¼	—1
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Apr25
9¾	8	Comi Solv (.55g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr25
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
23¾	17½	Com Edis (1.80)	12	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr25
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	3	12¾	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	12	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅜	5¼	Cons Cop (¾g)	4	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	30	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	8322	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7	7	7	Apr25
21⅛	11½	Cons Laundries	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Apr25
6⅛	4⅞	Consol Oil (½)	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
53¼	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Apr22
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	25	25	25	Apr24
96¼	83¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	82½	82½	82½	—1¼
13½	12	Container (¼e)	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	12	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
103½	80	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	81	80	80	Apr24
27¼	21½	Cont Can (½e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr23
42	31½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	31⅜	31	31	— ½
3¾	3	Cont Motors .10e	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¾e	8	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ¼
19⅞	17	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	17½	17	17	Apr23
12½	9⅛	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Apr22
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	9	43½	43	43	— ⅞
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (.15e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	5	½	½	½	+ ⅛
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr24
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	7	6½	6½	6½	Apr24
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	2	14½	14⅜	14½	— ¼
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35	35	35	
11⅞	10⅛	Crown Zel (½e)	7	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
36	27	Crucible Stl (1g)	3	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	2	70	69	69	Apr23
9	6	Cuban-Am Sug	7	6¼	6	6	
83	74½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

No. American Net Running Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The temperature in the room where the stockholders of the North American Company were holding their annual meeting Saturday shot right up to the boiling point when Edward M. O'Brien, a redheaded Philadelpnia lawyer, arose and demanded to know:

Why some of the officials of the company, whose subsidiaries are among the largest utility firms in the country, couldn't take a salary cut and why they couldn't put more of their earnings into the company's stock.

Until that moment the meeting had been very quiet but when Mr. O'Brien's questions were greeted with cries of "sit down, sit down," he waved both arms and, facing the room, declared:

"I'm wise to these meetings. They're padded. Most of the people here are company men."

That was too much for E. L. Shea, company president, who immediately asked everyone in the room not on the company payroll to stand up. Practically the entire room arose.

Then a chorus of stockholders demanded that Mr. O'Brien disclose how many shares of stock he had in the company. He said that he had 5,000 shares but this was the first meeting of the company's stockholders he had ever attended.

Mr. O'Brien said, among other things:

"I know the stockholders are taking a beating. Why can't some of the officials take a cut?"

But, when Mr. O'Brien subsided, Frank B. Hill, who said he was a commercial automobile body builder now without the material to continue his work, said he thought the company was doing things all right. This opinion was echoed by several of the other stockholders.

Mr. Shea announced that during the 12 months ended March 31, the company has earned $1.95 a share on its common stock, compared with $1.75 a share for the same period a year ago.

For the first quarter of this year, he said, the system produced earnings equal to 52 cents a share, compared with 38 cents for the same quarter of 1941.

He said the earnings so reported were on the basis of the 1941 Federal income tax law he continued.

"Based on the results achieved by our consolidated subscribers for the first quarter of 1942, the amount of federal taxes on income computed for the quarter at the 1941 rates could be increased by approximately 15 per cent without reducing their net income below thaat for the first quarter of 1941."

He warned, moreover, of a reduction in the common dividend following any decrease in the parent concern's dividend income from its subsidiaries.

Referring to the securities and exchange commission order April 14 specifying that the North American Company's utility investments be reduced to the Union Electric Co. of Missouri as its single operating system, Mr. Shea said:

"We will make every effort to formulate plans that meet with the views of the commission and at the same time protect your interests as stockholders."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s 52-47	115.15	115.15	115.15
3 2¼s 54-51	108.16	108.16	108.16
5 2½s 72-67	100.26	100.26	100.26

New York City Bonds

12 3s 80	102	101½	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P5s53st	50	50	50
10 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	92¾	92¾	92¾
11 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79½	79½	79½
1 Alleghany 5s Mod	60½	60½	60½
6 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	52½	52½	52½
18 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	44	44	44
7 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅛	103	103
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	107⅝	107¾
17 Am & For P5s 2030	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅜	102½	102½
5 Am Int 5½s 49	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8 Am T&T 3⅛s 66	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
6 Am T&T 3⅛s 61	106½	106½	106½
15 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106⅞	107
3 Am T Fdr cv 50	104	104	104
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
11 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105¼	104	104
2 Ang C Nitra deb 67	35¼	35¼	35¼
36 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	105¾
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	110	110
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81	81	81
21 A C Line 4½s 64	63⅜	63	63⅛
4 A S Line 5s 45	99	98¾	98¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 4	3 ⅛	35⅛	35⅛
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	96¾	96¾	96¾
13 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60⅜	60	60¼
25 B&O 95 st A	30	29½	30
91 B&O 9s st C	33⅜	33½	33⅜
45 B&O 2000 st D	30	29½	30
6 B&O 96 st F	30	30	30
68 B&O cv 60 st	23¼	23	23¼
5 B&O 4s 48	60	59¾	60
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s	53⅜	53	53⅜
6 B&O S W 50 st	42	41¾	42
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	56½	56½	56½
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	107	107	107
3 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129	128⅞	129
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
1 Bost&Me 4¼s 61	74	74	74
42 Bost&Me 4½s 70	40⅛	40	40
1 Bklyn U Gas 5s 45	103½	103½	103½
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	73½	73½	73½
6 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57 B	93⅛	93	93
16 Buf R&P 57 st	38	37¾	38
2 Bush Term 5s 55	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞
12 Can Nat 5s269 Jly	107¾	107½	107¾
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	85½	85½	85½
20 Can Pac 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
7 Can Pac 4s perp	70	70	70
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¾	96¾	96¾
28 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 59	6	6	6
14 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	17	17	17
1 Con New Eng 4s 61	73½	73½	73½
5 Con N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Can Pac 5s 60	56¾	56⅝	56⅝
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19	19	19
90 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22⅛	21¾	21⅞
17 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	78	77½	78
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78½	78½	78½
27 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88⅛	87¾	87¾
10 Chi&E Ill inc 97	26¾	26⅜	26¾
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39	39	39
6 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	67½	67½	67½
2 Chi I&L 4s 47	28½	28½	28½
31 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	16½	16¼	16⅜
17 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 CM&SP 4¾s 89P	49½	49½	49½
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	49¼	49	49¼
64 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47¼	47½	47½
2 CM&SP 3½s 89	45½	45½	45½
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39¾	39¾	39¾
20 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22¼	22	22¼
3 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33¼	33¼	33¼
43 Chi&NW rfg 4s 92 reg	21	2	21¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
10 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
21 Chi&NW 3½s 87	32⅜	32	32⅜
6 Chi Ry 5s 27	53	53	53
31 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15⅝	15½	15⅝
22 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
21 CRI&P 4s 88	25¼	25⅛	25¼
2 CPI&P 4s 88 ct	24¼	24¼	24⅛
79 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
17 CRI&P 5s 34 ctf 5s 60	63	63	63
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106	106¼	106¾
46 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49	48½	49
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71	71	71
4 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	83½	83½	83½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70½	70	70
9 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	63¾	63½	63½
2 Col&So 4½s 80	20¼	20¼	20½
5 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	85½	85½	85½
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	85¼	85	85
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	82⅜	82½	81½
6 ComlMack inc 69ww	24½	24½	24½
12 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	104½	104½	104½
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94¼	94¼	94¼
30 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	58½	58
42 Del&Hud 4s 1943 70	104½	106½	106½
1 Bklyn U Gas 5s 45	103½	103½	103½
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	73½	73½	73½
6 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57 B	93⅛	93	93
16 Buf R&P 57 st	38	37¾	38
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12 Can Nat 5s269 Jly	107¾	107½	107¾
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1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¾	96¾	96¾
28 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 59C

Export Price Ceiling Seen Heralding Overall Price Freezing

Steel Output Holds Steady At 98½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States held steady during the past week at 98½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"The War Production Board is tightening control of steel and iron products to divert all possible material from nonessential uses," continues the report.

Priorities Control

"An amendment to Order M-21, which covers distribution of steel and iron, provides that after May 15 no deliveries may be made on priorities below A-10. Director of Industry Operations has announced that War Production Board shortly will move to place industry completely under the Production Requirements Plan and will continue granting preference ratings on individual applications for material to be used in general manufacturing operations.

"Practically all consumers requiring priority assistance are expected to apply under the Production Requirements Plan for the quarter beginning July 1. Under this plan a single application is filed covering all requirements for a calendar quarter. Preference ratings on PD-1-a applications will be greatly restricted.

"Orders carrying A-1-a rating are becoming so numerous that on some products, notably bars and shapes, broad allocations seem the only solution. This method has improved the situation in plates but leaves much to be desired.

Light Steel Problem

Many steelmakers have been working exclusively on A-1-a orders or directives for many weeks but are unable to keep pace and are carrying some of the highest priority tonnage over from month to month, in some instances the equivalent of two weeks production.

"With steady increase of orders for heavy steel products, plates, shapes and bars, the question of semifinished steel supply for lighter products, sheets, strip and wire, becomes more troublesome. A possibility is envisioned by some producers of closing down their sheet and strip mills later this year, production of that class of products even now being greatly curtailed from normal proportions."

Battery Producers' Output Cut 25 P. C. 15 Models Allowed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has restricted manufacture of batteries for passenger cars and light trucks and ordered the number of sizes and models reduced from 75 to 15.

Between now and Sept. 30, each manufacturer must cut his output to 75 per cent of the number of batteries he sold during the corresponding period last year. After April 30, retailers are forbidden to sell or deliver new replacement batteries unless purchasers trade in used batteries in exchange.

Normally, the industry consumes from 26 to 28 per cent of the nation's total lead output. WPB estimated the curtailment program would save about 46,000,000 pounds of lead, 1,600,000 pounds of antimony and considerable amounts of rubber.

In 1941, nearly 16,000,000 batteries were sold for replacement purposes.

No manufacturer under the new restriction will be permitted to have in stock, on the first day of any month, a number of batteries in excess of the number he sold during the 60-day period in 1941 which corresponds to the 60-day period after the inventory date. Retailers, jobbers and warehouses are limited to a 45-day supply.

Biddle Would Delay Anti-Trust Suits

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Biddle said he would ask postponement for the duration of the war of an anti-trust action pending in the Federal District Court of New York against the General Electric Company and others.

Mr. Biddle said in a letter to Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox that he would accede to their requests for postponment on the ground that prosecution of the indictment now pending against the defendant would "seriously interfere with the war effort."

Mr. Biddle said he understood that the defendants are no longer engaging in the restrictive practices charged in the indictment.

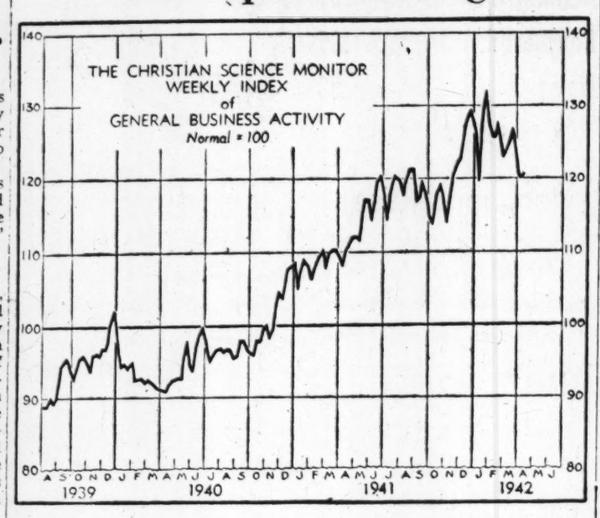
Bank of France Loses Plea to Gain Deposits

NEW YORK (AP)—The State Supreme Court has denied an application by the Bank of France to vacate an order of attachment on its funds on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank.

The attachment was obtained last year by assignees of the National Bank of Belgium in a suit to recover $228,000,000 intrusted by the Belgian bank to the Bank of France for safekeeping just before the Nazi invasion.

The assignees contended that the $228,000,000 in gold was delivered to Germany via French West Africa after France's fall. Last month the Appellate Division ruled against the Bank of France in denying an application for an extension—pending determination by the United States Supreme Court of the jurisdictional questions involved—of its time in which to answer the suit.

Monitor Index of Business Records Upturn During Week



An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity served to check the sharp decline of recent weeks. For the week ended April 18, the index registered 121.1 (prel.) compared with 120.3 in the preceding week and 110.2 in the week ended April 19, 1941.

Two of the components registered gains; the third declined.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings rebounded sharply during the week to a new high level for the year. The increase in shipments was substantially larger than usual for this time of year, boosting the adjusted figure rather sharply.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City recorded a larger-than-usual mid-month advance whereas electric power production declined more than seasonally for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	April *18 '42	April 11 '42	April 19 '41
Combined index	121.1	120.3	110.2
Bk debits outside NYC	126.1	122.6	113.0
Elec power production	113.2	113.6	105.1
Misc carloadings	125.6	120.3	113.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week again plunged to new lows for this and many previous years. On Friday alone 170 stocks on the New York Stock Exchange made new 1942 lows and not a single one made a new 1942 high. The bombing of Japan held the market up only temporarily; then sentiment was darkened by the prospects of general price control and of revision of the revenue bill.

Oil shares were hit rather hard by announcement of card rationing for the northern end of both coastlines, which in the East is expected not only to cut sales but to increase costs still further. Even preferred issues joined the downward march, including particularly American Woolen, Locomotive, Celanese, Century, Continental Can Nickel Plate, United Aircraft, and other favorite preferred issues.

The stock market traditionally goes down on uncertainty, and at least three major question marks have been introduced this month into the business outlook, aside from the military.

General Price Ceiling Looms

For one thing, ominous changes are astir in the field of price control, with a more or less general ceiling in early prospect which will help some people and hurt others, but the outlines of which must for obvious reasons be kept quiet in Washington until they are ready to spring full-panoplied from the brow of the OPA.

For another thing, the tempo and importance of news out of House Ways and Means on the tax bill now increases as the hearings end and the Committee gets down to business. First report of major interest concerns the corporate tax; the talk is that the surtax proposal may be cut from 31 per cent to 16, making the normal-and-surtax only 40 instead of 55 per cent, but on the other hand the excess profits tax range may be lifted from the Treasury's 50-70 per cent proposal up to 60-85 per cent or even higher. Most bearish thing perhaps in these changes is their uncertainty.

Third uncertainty is introduced by the multiplication of attacks on big business, particularly by the Anti-Trust Division, which, it is suspected here, had a hand also in the attack on Carnegie-Illinois and Jones & Laughlin for alleged priorities violations, since Justice employees took part in the preliminary investigation. The gearing of priorities to the problem of economic rolling of batches of steel involves such great complexities (as OPM found out) as to create ideal opportunities for Justice employees to manufacture complaints and to exaggerate minor or necessary infractions of orders into venal economic sins.

The legal incompetence of these agents was well illustrated a year and a half ago when they were over-ruled in exactly 140 counts out of 140 ("skunked" in the old-fashioned country terminology of games) in their anti-trust suit against Aluminum Corporation, but their adeptness in winning cases in the newspapers is only too obvious in the recent Bone Committee hearings, in contrast with the paleolithic public relations methods of most big corporations.

Transportation Problems

Radical changes are under way in all branches of the transport industry, already becoming the bottleneck to an arms program which by all reports is rapidly exceeding schedules. The railroads, already short of locomotives, are with the help of Mr. Eastman's Office of Defense Transportation preparing to cope with rapidly increasing burdens, including now the fast-increasing volume of ocean freight coming into New Orleans and Mobile to avoid the submarines north of Hatteras.

Latest transportation development is the new ODT retail-delivery order for, first, the cutting out of all superfluous or luxury forms of delivery, and second for a cut of 25 per cent in deliveries after these extras have been stopped. One of the chief industries to be affected is that of the morning milk-man, and the milk industry is nearer today to a revolution in distribution methods, and the dropping of outmoded procedures, than it has ever been before. In Britain, already the changes include the zoning of London and allocation of each zone to one company, with no more direct competition left than in the distribution of electric power.

Spring Budget Guesses

In the commodity markets wheat and cotton are now parting company. These two have been the major remaining surplus commodites, but cotton is now moving away from this status, with the crop this year despite official encouragement, likely to be well below consumption, while crop estimates now appearing on winter wheat indicate that in 1942 as in 1941 the crop, despite official discouragement, will be well above requirements, and the increased carry-over will put an almost intolerable burden on the available storage space.

The latest official budget guess, raising the outlays and deficit for 1942-1943 by about $14,000,000,000, is well timed to put the heat on the House Ways and Means Committee not to shrink from its task. As anticipated on this page in January, the January estimate of revenues this current year was too small and has been raised about $750,000,000, but curiously enough the estimate for next year is raised only $600,000,000, though official and unofficial guesses as to the national income next year have been steadily rising since January. Another curiosity in the estimate is that not one cent has been apparently clipped from the estimated "non-defense" outlays for this or next year.

However, despite these official distortions in a good cause, it looks quite unlikely that the war-time civilian economy is to receive its necessary squeeze through fiscal policy. War (ex-"defense") bond sales are lagging badly; for the current month through April 22 they totalled only $374,000,000 whereas it had been hoped that with income-tax date out of the way they would pile on up to $1,000,000,000 a month. Hence the high-pressure door-bell program of the Treasury to start next month.

How Cut Purchasing Power

Another evidence that purely financial methods (of skimming excess purchasing power from the public through taxes and bonds, is not going to be the real engine of civilian economy is the recent report of the American Bankers Association's Economic Policy Committee. It anticipates that in the next 14 months or so the Treasury will depend on the banks for a market for its securities to the tune of $22,000,000,000, meaning that bank deposits in consequence will rise from $58,000,000,000 to $76,000,000,000.

Revenue bonds tumbled on the gasoline cut; Triboro Bridge went down 3 points to 80. They depend largely on gasoline revenues. What with cars, tires, and gasoline all short, it is a question which shortage will be most binding. However, middle-western issues will not be so hard hit.

Approval by Stock Exchange members of the proposed changes in dues and fees was a foregone conclusion. Mergers and dissolutions of partnerships continue apace.

Blanket Price Ceiling on All Export Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has imposed a blanket price ceiling on all commodities and products sold for export.

In an action interpreted widely as a preliminary to overall price freezing within the United States—reportedly due Tuesday — the Office of Price Administration ordered the export ceiling in effect next Thursday.

Rules Outlined

Under its terms, the export price of any commodity is fixed at the cost of acquisition by the exporter, plus the average premium charged in the export trade on a similar transaction between July 1 and December 31, 1940, or March 1-April 15, 1942—whichever period yields the lowest average premium.

In addition, the exporter may add an amount sufficient to compensate him for such expenses as war risk insurance, consular fees, demurrage charges and shipping charges. Manufacturers or producers who export directly may add the lower of the two averages premiums and the export expenses to their domestic price for the exported goods.

An export sale, as defined under the ceiling, "is a sale of any commodity or product for export to any place outside the territorial limits of the United States—the 48 states and the District of Columbia."

The ceiling applies, irrespective of outstanding contracts, to all export licenses issued after April 30.

OPA said it was formulated in co-operation with the Board of Economic Warfare and the State Department.

Leon Henderson, Prime Administrator, said the ceiling would give this country's exporters a fair margin for their services in line with existing trade practices, would protect foreign purchases against speculation and profiteering, remove threats to domestic price ceilings resulting from excessive export prices, prevent diversion of domestic supplies to more profitable foreign markets, and eliminate the danger of loss of foreign markets as a result of insufficient export margins.

Need Fair Prices

"Exports must move to foreign countries at reasonable prices," he added. "The spirit or your government's policy on exports was expressed by the Secretary of State in his message to the recent inter-American conference in Rio de Janeiro. This message said 'the price paid by Latin American purchasers approximates the domestic price, plus normal export charges.'

"The Office of Price Administration is now putting this policy into actual operation with respect to all foreign countries and United States territories and possessions."

Guthrie Declares His Resignation Aided Conversion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert R. Guthrie, who resigned from the War Production Board's organization March 14 complaining against delays in conversion of industries, asserted that the purpose for which he resigned "has been substantially —but not entirely—fulfilled."

In a letter to Senator Truman (D) of Missouri, Mr. Guthrie said conversion of industries to war work had been greatly accelerated since March 14. He cited large war orders to carpet, upholstery and drapery industries as "things for which I was struggling, against determined and successful opposition, until my resignation," and added:

"I am convinced that my resignation blasted a large part of that opposition out of the way to victory much more quickly than would have been possible had I stayed on."

Mr. Guthrie declared, however, that the programs remained in the "unwilling hands of men many of whom always and adroitly opposed them."

"These men," he said, "are still dragging their feet." He went on to charge that an order stopping civilian radio production April 23 "has already been circumvented: nearly half the industry will go on producing civilian sets for six more weeks."

Japanese Shipping Line Faces Bankruptcy Plea

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A petition asking that Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japanese shipping line, be thrown into bankruptcy, was filed in federal court by three creditors.

Before the war NYK operated passenger liners and freighters in Pacific trade.

The creditors, Matson Navigation Co., Walter N. Moore Drygoods Co., and S. L. Jones & Co., charge the company concealed and removed property to the home office in Japan, intending to deprive creditors.

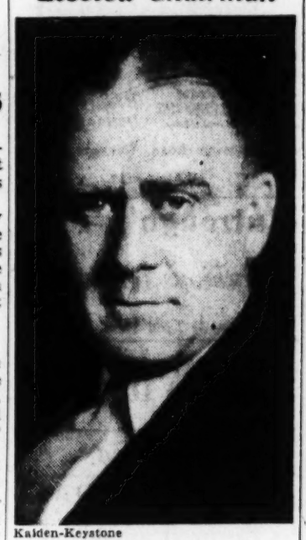
The petition mentioned that one creditor had filed an attachment suit on behalf of American employees of NYK, who have salary claims of about $30,000.

The manager of NYK for San Francisco, Yahei Taoka, now is in an internment camp in Montana.

Nash-Kelvinator Net

DETROIT (AP)—Nash-Kelvinator Corporation reported net profits for the quarter ended March 31 of $672,360, after all charges including provision for income tax. The figures compare with $885,153 for the previous quarter and with $1,040,527 for the corresponding quarter of last year.

Elected Chairman



Kaiden-Keystone

John J. Bergen

Elected chairman of the executive committee of Gar Wood Industries, Inc. Mr. Bergen is of the firm of John J. Bergen & Co.

Canadian Wool Board Takes Over All Clips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The newly constituted Canadian Wool Board, a Dominion Government company, will take over all wool produced in Canada in 1942 and for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, payment for the wool to be made to growers on the basis of grade and general condition and in keeping with regular government wool standards through registered wool grading warehouses and licensed operators.

The announcement was made at the 25th annual meeting of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association held here recently by George E. O'Brien, manager. The Canadian Wool Board Limited has been established under authority of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to act as agent in the buying and selling of all wools, shorn and pulled.

Consideration will be given to the best interests of the wool growers and sheep producers, said Wool Administrator D. C. Dick, who explained that the price to the Canadian wool grower would not necessarily be fixed by the import prices of Australian and New Zealand wool. He intimated that an increase on a basis of ten per cent over the price of last year, 23 cents per pound, would be a fair expectation.

Total output of wool in Canada is approximately 20,000,000 pounds, about 45 per cent of which is shorn wool.

Wells Fargo Bank Business Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Increases in deposits, loans, and total resources of the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco were shown by the bank's statement of condition on April 4, 1942.

Deposits of $327,096,841 were $12,264,587 above April 4, 1941; loans and discounts at $46,973,483 were up $7,955,140; and total resources of $352,803,594 gained $12,307,844 during the year. Compared with the year-end Dec. 31, 1941, statement, deposits were down $11,817,023, while resources were $13,252,256 lower.

Investments in United States Government securities of $181,230,413, were up $3,859,936 over April 4, 1941, and cash of $82,556,848 was up $9,189,514. Undivided profits amounting to $3,032,436 increased $145,641 during the year, and the amount reserved for taxes of $379,842 was nearly double the $146,625 reported last year.

Department Store Sales Rise 15 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended April 18 were 15 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

Because of differences in Easter shopping dates, sales in the week ended April 11 were 12 per cent under a year ago. Four weeks ended April 18, sales averaged 12 per cent more than last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, percentage increases last week included: Boston, 19; New York, 15; Philadelphia, 15; Cleveland, 16; Richmond, 24; Atlanta, 6; Chicago, 15; Kansas City, 21; Dallas, 22; and San Francisco, 21 per cent. In the St. Louis district, sales were 2 per cent below last year.

War Risk Insurance For Fishermen Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Shipping Administration announced a plan to underwrite war risk insurance covering commercial fishermen against loss of life or injury arising from war action.

Insurance will be issued on a group basis to fishermen's associations, unions, and vessel owners' associations, and will be underwritten in amounts of not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000 a person.

Officials estimated 10,000 fishermen were eligible for this protection. For the present, premiums for inshore operations will be 75 cents per $1,000, and for offshore operations $1.50 per $1,000 per month.

States Asked To End Trade Restrictions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government has invited the States to send representatives to a conference aimed at elimination of State and local restrictions which hamper the war effort, such as labor and truck shipment regulations.

A telegram from President Roosevelt to the State Governors proposed a meeting here on May 5, 6 and 7 with Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones and heads of the various war agencies.

The meeting, Mr. Roosevelt said, "should give specific attention to the fullest possible utilization of labor, transportation facilities, construction capacity and agricultural products."

The Commerce Department, outlining the problems to be considered, mentioned such things as prohibitions against night work for women and against Sunday work; anti-migratory laws; lack of uniformity among States on regulations covering motor truck operations and limitations on practices in certain professions.

A week ago Joseph B. Eastman, director of the office of Defense Transportation, wrote House majority leader John McCormack that legal barriers were slowing up the movement of vital military material and urged legistation to break those transportation bottlenecks "at the earliest possible time."

Mr. McCormack turned Mr. Eastman's letter over to the White House and the President, apparently in the belief that the obstacles could be set aside by co-operative agreements, decided upon the conference.

"I am satisfied that there is actual, continuous, and substantial interference with interstate movement of vital war materials and supplies in many States of the Union," Mr. Eastman wrote.

He declared that "many of the States have made a sincere effort to be helpful in permitting the free flow of vital traffic by motor vehicles, notwithstanding States restrictions."

"In many others, however," he added, "there is no apparent disposition to depart from the peacetime policy of strict enforcement or to remove existing hampering regulations in time of war."

Union Pacific Freight Traffic Best in History

NEW YORK (AP)—The volume of freight traffic handled by Union Pacific Railroad Co., in 1941 was the largest in the carrier's history, the annual stockholders report showed.

W. M. Jeffers, president, said that freight traffic in 1941 was 18,738,902,553 ton-miles, or 27.5 per cent greater than in 1929, the next highest year, and freight revenue was $180,272,442, or 4.4 per cent above 1929.

Revenue percentage was substantially smaller because the level of rates, or average revenue per mile, was 18.1 per cent under 1929.

This came about Mr. Jeffers said, because of the effect throughout intervening years of rate reductions ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission or made voluntarily to retain or regain traffic form competing transportation agencies and the unrecovered loss of higher-rated short haul traffic to motor carriers.

8he increase of $43,807,699 or 32.1 per cent in freight revenue over 1940 was the result of an increase of 33.3 per cent in ton-miles of revenue freight carried because of the national defense program and the resultant improvement in business, he said.

Net income in 1941 was $28,857,420, or $11.19 a common share, compared with $19,445,880, or $6.96 a share in 1940.

Canadian Wheat Surplus Declines

OTTAWA (CP)—The Canadian wheat surplus now stands at 499,400,000 bushels — 106,800,000 bushels less than at the same time last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said in a review of the wheat situation.

Although export figures for February and March show a decline, shipments are still 30,600,000 bushels in advance of those for 1941 and in the first half of April they were higher than in the corresponding two weeks last year.

To equal last year's export total, April-July shipments will need to aggregate 90,000,000 bushels.

"Exports of wheat flour are making a substantial contribution to the total movement this season," the bureau said.

Pere Marquette Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway reported March net income of $144,298, compared with $322,576 for the corresponding month of 1941. First quarter net income was shown as $335,226, against $995,514 for the same period last year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion, 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

PECANS

WILL ship prepaid 10 lbs. big, beautiful, medium shell Pecans anywhere in U. S. east of Rocky Mountains for $1.00. BAILEY'S TOURIST HOME, Dept. C, S., Camilla, Ga.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., East 62nd St.—Three airy room apartment, grand piano, electric grill; May to November. REgent 4-0876.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises, 8A8.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTON, MASS.—English type, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, oil, hot water, recreation room. 28 Converse Avenue. Sta. 4901.

HOUSES TO SUBLET

SOMERVILLE, MASS. — Exceptional 6-room furnished house, available June 1; 15 minutes from Park St.; pleasant porch; garage; $65. Call Prospect 2113.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, unfurnished, furnished; full or part time; reasonable. Write Box W-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER RENTALS

COTUIT, CAPE COD—Cottages, $300 up; electric ranges and refrigeration; free golf and tennis with same. Ask MR. FOWLER, 700 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. ARN. 6500.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Stanton Road—Large outside sunny room; accessible to train and bus; Protestant business woman; some kitchen privileges; breakfasts if desired. Call Lon 6451.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th St.—Immaculate, sunny double; homelike; washroom; convenient transportation; business couple; refs. Lowenstein.

N. Y. C., 532 West 111th St., Apt. 6S—Attractive single room $5.50; large front double $8.50; kitchen privileges. Ca. 8-3210.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 760 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP 8929

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted; woman general housework, man as companion for young man; N. J. Write Box L-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-butler; capable apartment; 2 adults; highest wages. Call Commonwealth 4494 (Boston).

PRACTICAL farmer, single or married, Christian Scientist pref., who would appreciate good home in N. H.; tractor used; if married, wife may help in house. Box A-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

GENERAL office work, typing and stenography, experienced, capable, conscientious; would prefer work in Christian Science practitioner's office. Miss Alice Parham, Union Springs, Ala.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1940 DE SOTO, custom built, privately owned, only 14,000 miles; all good tires, 2 brand new. Cir. 9810 from 9-6, Boston.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

ELLIS FIRE APPLIANCE CO.
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS RECHARGED
SOLD—REPAIRED—RENTED
79 Cambridge St., Boston. Laf. 8842-4449

FUR STORAGE

ONE of New York's leading wholesale furriers with extra storage space will store your fur coat for $1 including $100 insurance, protected by a five million dollar company. Increased valuation slightly higher. No pick up or delivery—bring your coat direct to our wholesale showroom and save. Guaranteed cleaning with furriers' sawdust process, $5. Remodeling and repairing at low factory rates. Seymour S. Green Furs, Inc., 131 West 30th Street, New York, third floor, right in the heart of the wholesale fur market.

PAINTINGS

BUY—OIL PAINTINGS—SELL
HARVEY F. ADDITON
25 La Grange St., Boston Hancock 3699

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 2913

RUG CLEANING

MOTH PROOF STORAGE
Attractive Monthly Rates
Guaranteed Rug Repairing, Edging and Refringing
Rug Process Cleansing 9x12 Domestics $4.95.
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGHlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH conversation at the Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Avenue—10 classes $6.00. Call MADAME RIVIERE, Kenmore 4082 (Boston).

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS
ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34 nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7949

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY

for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7113

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOMA — The Perfect Plant Food
Gardening Tools and Supplies
ALFRED D. PEOPLES HARDWARE
412 King Street
Same Phone—Dial 4-3017

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lumber and Millwork BY EISINGER
WI. 6300 BETHESDA, MD.
DISPLAY ROOMS, 6840 WIS. AVE.

CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
Fur Coats Stored $2.00
Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats Stored $1.50
PLUYM'S
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
1734 Conn. Avenue N. W. NO. 0632

Edgemoor Motor Co.
SALES Ford SERVICE
7411 WISCONSIN AVENUE
Wisconsin 1270

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1217 G Street, N. W. National 9269

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

Head's
of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

DELLA'S DELICACY SHOP
MOTHER'S DAY CAKES
designed by DELLA
6709 Wisconsin Ave. or 1508 East West Hwy.

THE ORIENT 東園
CHINESE and AMERICAN RESTAURANT
1715 Wisconsin Avenue MIchigan 9647

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

FIRE THEFT AUTOMOBILE BONDS
INSURANCE
FRANCES P. PAYNE
1401 North Tuckahoe Street
East Falls Church, Va.
Phone: Falls Church 2501

Maine

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6473

JM PRODUCTS FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0183

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving • Embossing
125 Franklin Street Dial 2-2191

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Hats Hosiery Smart Accessories
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

ARCH-PRESERVER and WALK-OVER Shoes for Men and Women
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine
Stores in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

J. E. Rhoades & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
New Costume Jewelry for Your Spring Attire
Call and see them The Newest Creations
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-3794

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER

always of excellence in design and quality

Carter Bro's Co.

Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

Time for New
COTTON DRESSES
$3.00—$8.95

Shop in several departments for attractive new summer cotton frocks. Light weight and cool materials in gay new prints.

Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
MILK PASTEURIZED CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

A whole fleet of new
NAVY REEFERS
In fashions that cheer for Spring!
HARRY G. EMMONS

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOTHER'S DAY

Leavitt's entire store is ready with thousands of Gifts for Mothers.

LEAVITT'S

DYER and CHIPMAN DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

TOWN and COUNTRY FASHIONS
Spun rayon in crisply tailored dress for town or country. Sheer, Sanforized Cotton Pique and Voile, light and most becoming.
PARISEAU'S

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Wonderful Showing of

CHAIRS
Large Deep Lounge Chairs
Occasional Chairs
Wing Chairs
Barrelback Chairs
Pull-Up Chairs
All of the Finest Quality
C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Wilson and Valley Streets

Blackout Your Home for 50¢
See Us for Details
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1128 Elm Street

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

Mae Fogg Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140-W
1008 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

CRAFTSMAN Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 452 or 453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
50 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO
Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
107 Hanover St. Tel. 4475

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
Serviced and for Sale
All work expertly done
341 Myrtle Street

NASHUA

AVARD'S
Lad and Dad Store
New Spring "Mallory" Hats, Cravenette Finish, are in. Plenty of color and zip. Visit our Shoe Dept.
161 MAIN STREET TE. 44

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
Restaurant Service
153 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

RITCHIE, *Florist*
37-39 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

NEWPORT (Continued)

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
386 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Protect Your Valuable Furs
in our modern certified cold storage vault
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 NORTH PAYNE STREET
ALex. 0060 Ivy 13000

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0400
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
314-316 King Stret

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICA 1 OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
AMOCO
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3554—2589 1900 KING STREET

GAINES Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 3583

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

SHOE REPAIRING of the Better Kind
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
133 33rd St., Masonic Temple Building

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.
Naturalizer Shoes
New Spring Styles
$6.95

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

ROANOKE

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
102 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ROANOKE (Continued)

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS The Smart Shop
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce-De Leon Hotel Bldg.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

MOTHER'S DAY
Soldiers and Mothers
A GIFT TO REMEMBER
SWANN STUDIO
"Portraits that please"
Phone 25-913 14 Capitol Street

CLARKSBURG

PALACE *Furniture* Company
- Slip Covers
- Draperies
- New Furniture for Spring

168-170 WEST MAIN STREET
CLARKSBURG, W. VA. PHONE 2400

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

AMSBARY AND JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth Street Phone 4669

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seymour's Hardware
Phone 4-4335 1115 Main St. E.
Seeds Garden Tools
Benjamin Moore's Paints and Utilac 4-Hour Enamel

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3443

Beautiful Spring Footwear from $5.95 up
Agents for Selby Arch-Preserver and the famous Dr. M. W. Locke Shoes
LEVINSON'S SHOES
36 KING WEST

ONTARIO (Continued)

HAMILTON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

Heeley's
Customer confidence since 1880—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

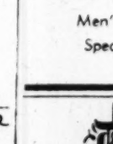
Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1843. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery



Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	L	A	S	S		T	R	U	C	K	E	E
R		R	O	P	E		E	T	O	N		U
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M	I	R	R	O	R	S			N	O	R	T	H

ONTARIO (Continued)

TORONTO (Continued)

Kate J. Nicol

Silk Hose Lisle Tops	$1.25
Bembergs	.69
Bembergs	.89
Lisles	1.00

a very fine assortment

WOOLNOUGH SHOP
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Student Loan

Cambridge, Mass.

During the past few years two graduate students have been among those who have had to borrow money to continue their studies. When they were able to obtain a loan for ten years without interest from a kind individual they were very grateful. But they now have cause for even greater joy and gratitude. A short time ago these young men received a letter from their benefactor's attorney saying that inasmuch as Mr. —— felt that it was a handicap for a young man to be in debt in this time of crisis he was returning their canceled notes—one for $500 and one for $600.

Daily Anecdote

Economical Observation

One day E. H. Harriman, the railroad builder, was walking along on one of his tracks with an assistant. He noticed a track bolt and asked his companion why so much of the bolt should protrude beyond the nut. He received the reply, "It is the size generally used."

"Why should we use a bolt of such a length that a part of it is useless?" he asked.

"Well, when you come right down to it, there is no reason."

The two strolled along and Harriman asked how many track bolts there were to a mile of track, and was told.

Thereupon he remarked, "Well, in the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific we have about eighteen thousand miles of track and there must be some fifty million track bolts in our system. If you can cut an ounce from every bolt, you will have fifty million ounces of iron, and that is something worthwhile. Change your bolt standard."

Daily Quotation

OF vanities and fopperies, to brag of gentility is the greatest.—BURTON.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by Powder Metallurgy?

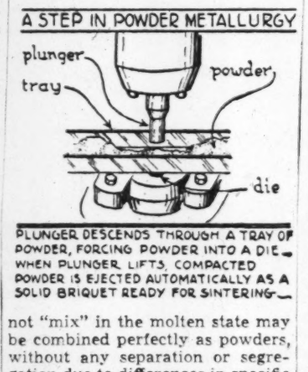
The word metallurgy is derived from the Greek metallourgos, "working metals," and refers to the art or science of extracting metals from their ores, and refining or adapting them for use in manufactures.

In general, powder metallurgy consists in mixing different metals in powder form (or mixing powdered metals with non-metal powders), subjecting the mixture to pressure in a die, and applying a heat treatment, known as "sintering."

The amount of pressure needed varies from less than a ton to as much as 100 tons to the square inch. What the pressure does to make the powders become solidly compacted metals is not yet fully understood. Among the explanations offered we find that the high pressure may drive out the air film from between the particles, allowing the irregularities of the particle surfaces to interlock or mat. Other explanations include such phrases as "cold melding," "atomic fusion," etc., but none of the theories has yet definitely been proven.

The sintering means that the pressed material is baked at a temperature below the melting point but high enough to aid or complete the compacting of the powders into a metal.

Among the new achievements possible through powder metallurgy is the pressing of gears and other objects to exact size and shape without the need for expensive machining and finishing. Metals of very high melting point, or metals difficult to alloy because of wide divergence in the melting points, may be combined with ease. Metals and non-metals may be combined, as when powdered nickel or bronze is impregnated with diamond dust to produce grinding and cutting tools. Metals which, like oil and water, would not "mix" in the molten state may be combined perfectly as powders, without any separation or segregation due to differences in specific gravity.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There are, however, limits to the size and shape of the objects which may be molded from powders because of the impossibility of "pressing around corners."

—W. P. Keasbey

This Business of Bicycles

Wide World Photos

Dr. Graydon M. Powell, President of the League of American Wheelmen, the membership of which has increased greatly recently, displays a well-equipped bike. The narrow tires, which carry 100 pounds of air pressure per inch, the light construction of the frame, make it an ideal vehicle. On the right side of the wheel, alongside the upper part of the tire, can be seen a small generator which, when placed against the tread of the tire while running at night, provides all the current necessary to supply the headlight. Other safety features are the signal bell and the hand-operated brakes which work on both front and rear wheels by a direct pressure. These are considered faster to operate and more efficient than the old-type coaster brake. This bicycle is also geared for three speeds forward, which by changing the gear ratio, eliminate as much of the labor of cycling as possible. Miss Lucille Alexander (right) has all the safety devices that the engineers could ask for on her bicycle. One tail reflector is attached to the bicycle license issued by the Evanston, Ill., police. Two other reflectors appear on the left rear fork. A tool kit also accompanies this resourceful young lady wherever she goes. One of the worst breaches of cycling safety laws is illustrated (lower center) by Dr. Powell as he rides 12-year Bob Jones on the crossbar of his bicycle. Incidentally, Dr. Powell rides in formal business attire because he feels that the bicycle will soon become the transportation mainstay of the businessman, at least for the duration.

Farm Values

Farm real estate values for the country as a whole rose about 7 per cent during the 12 months ending March 1, 1942, according to the Department of Agriculture.

In Lighter Vein

To The Point

"Are you sure," wrote the snobbish parent to the headmaster, "that my boy will acquire good manners while he is with you?"

"Madam," was the reply, "your son has every chance with us. At present he has no manners at all—only customs."—Exchange.

The Evidence

Lady: "I wonder if you would be kind enough to weigh this package for me?"

Butcher: "Why, certainly. It weighs exactly three and a quarter pounds."

Lady: "Thank you. It contains the bones you sent me in that four-pound roast yesterday."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Might at Least Try

The clerk in the telegraph office and the elderly lady had been carrying on a debate for some time when the young man said:

"I'm sorry, ma'am, but it can't be done."

"Why not?" came the irate reply. "If you're so smart that you can send flowers and money by telegraph, I can't understand why you can't send this umbrella."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Allard, Vice-Admiral Julio (hōō'-lyō ä-lär')—Commander in Chief of the Chilean Navy.

Deat, Marcel (mär'-sĕl' dā'-ä')—Pro-Nazi politician in Paris.

Leyton, Leonidas (lā'-ō-nē'-thäs lē'-ĕ-tōn)—Chile's new Minister of Labor.

Mahasabha (mŭ'-hä-sŭ'-b'hä)—The Hindu Party in India.

Morales, Raúl (rä-ōōl' mō-rä'-lās)—Chile's new Minister of the Interior.

Yukishita, Rear Admiral Katsumi (kä-tsōō-mē yōō-kē-shē-tä—even accent)—Japanese Naval Attaché to Chile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Batangas (bä-täng'-gäs)—Province and city on the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Caucasus (kô'-kă-sŭs)—Mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas, south Soviet Russia.

Cebu (sā-bōō')—Island of the Philippines.

Himalaya, The (hĭ-mä'-lă-yă)—Mountain system between India and Tibet.

Karikal (kä'-rē-käl')—French province in India.

Kodiak (kō'-dĭ-ăk)—Site of a United States naval base in Alaska.

Pondicherry (pŏn'-dĭ-chĕr'-ĭ; or pōn'-dĭ-shĕr'-ĭ), French, Pondichéry (pōn'-dē'-shā'-rē')—Free French territory in India.

Trincomalee (trĭng'-kō-mă-lē')—Site of a naval base on the island of Ceylon, south of India.

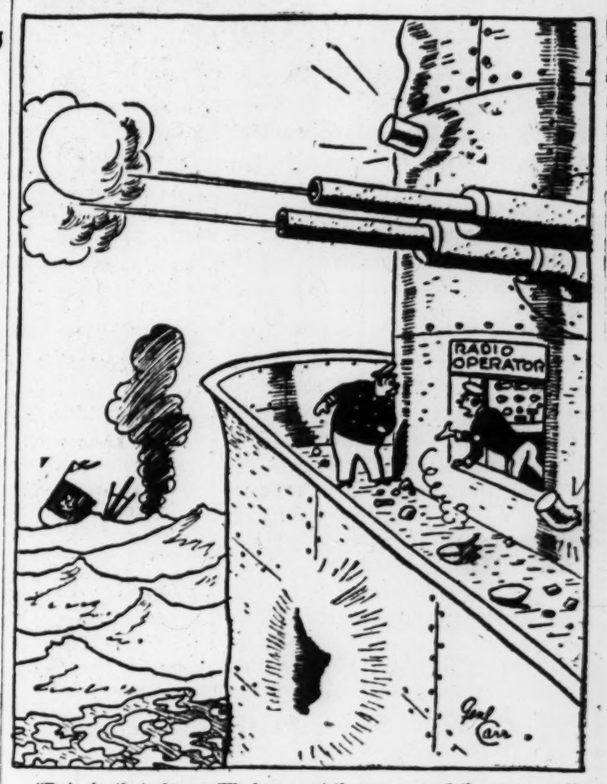
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; ch=ch in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Sea Gulls Warn

Sea gulls, which always fly inland ahead of raiding planes, are a valuable warning to defenders of England's coast.

Just for Fun—

Gene Carr



"But, sir, that phrase, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours!' has been used before!"

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This man was the son of an admiral, but was expelled from Oxford University because of his conversion to a certain religious sect that was persecuted at that time. In the course of his life he wrote a number of books on the defense of religious tolerance. Among them, "The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience," and one on "The Present and Future Peace of Europe," which, strangely enough, even in those early days (he lived from 1664 to 1718) seems to have predicted the Hague Tribunal and the League of Nations. He also wrote a book of wise maxims, "Fruits of Solitude," which is still popular.

(Score 100)

In spite of his writings, this man was primarily a man of action. In England he suffered persecution and imprisonment because of his convictions, but in America, in his domain which included 40,000 square miles, although the power to make laws, establish courts and otherwise regulate affairs was conferred upon him, he established a popular government. He gave to the people of his province an opportunity to elect an assembly which should make their own laws.

(Score 75)

This man's greatest success was in his dealings with the Indians. He purchased land from them and they agreed to "live in love with him and his children as long as the sun and moon give light." One of the great states of the United States was named after him. Surely that will help you to identify him.

(Score 25)

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Who Is This?
Answer: William Penn

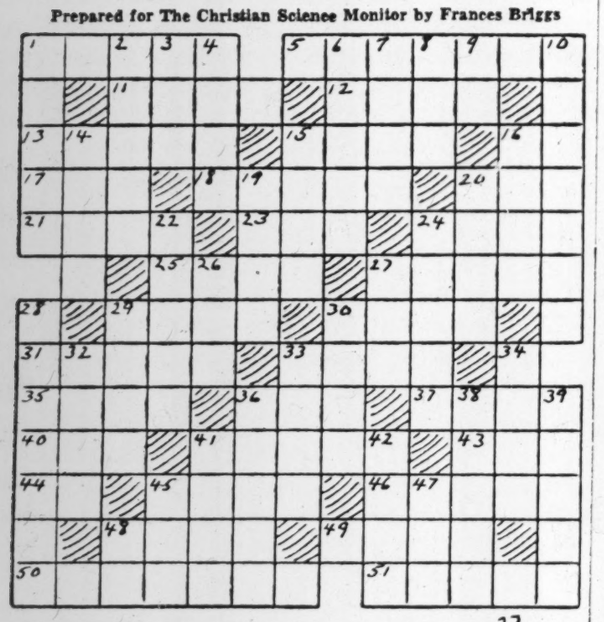
A Verse for Today

Therefore thy gates shall be open continually; they shall not be shut day nor night.

ISA. 60:11

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "Potash and Perlmutter"?
6—What is a river of California and Nevada?
11—What is used for a lariat?
12—Etonians attend what college?
13—Who wrote "Under Two Flags"?
15—Who was one of Adam's sons?
16—Near.
17—How many acts in opera "Elektra"?
18—Who is an iron man in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
20—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
21—What is the Magnolia State (abbr.)?
23—Possesses.
24—How would you describe a crab apple?
25—What is an antonym of "plump"?
27—What is wet, spongy land?
29—Young of sheep.
30—What is fatty tissue of an animal?
31—Makes warm.
33—What is first name of Miss Cowl, American actress?
35—What is a military or naval officer acting as assistant to a superior?
36—Large cask is what?
37—Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott" is what?
40—Attempt.
41—Would a potoo have twigs, gills, or wings?
43—What is an enclosure for swine?
44—Pronoun.
45—What is the goal structure for hockey?
46—Horse that paces is what?
48—One's countenance is what?
49—What is name of gulf between Estonia and Latvia?
50—What are made by backing glass with a metallic coating?
51—If you were in Springfield, Illinois, in what direction would you travel to reach Peoria?

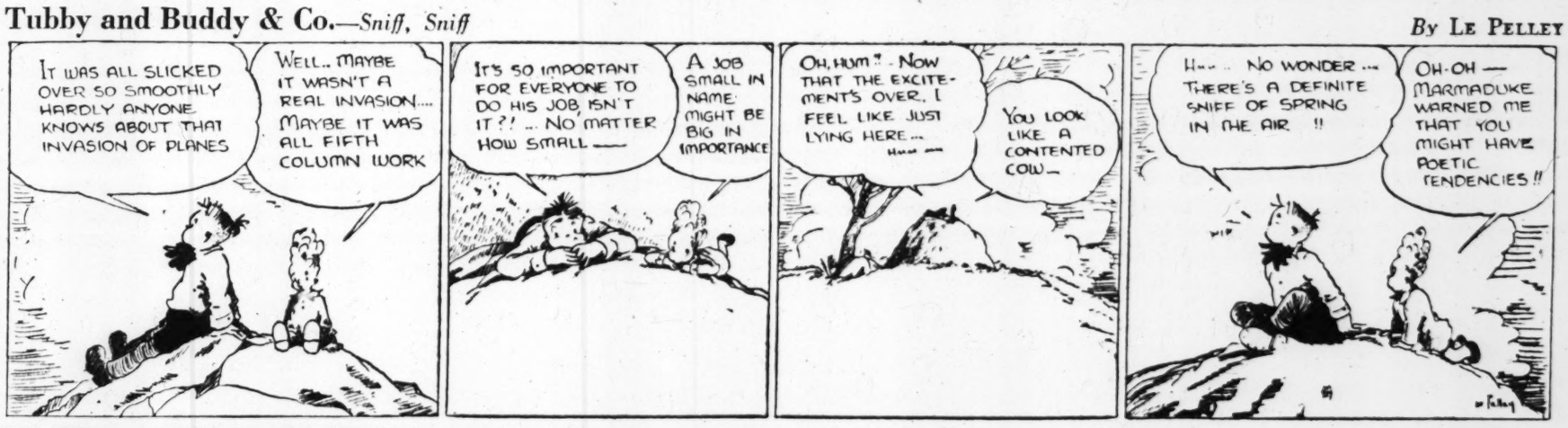
Down

1—What do you call manservant in charge of horses?
2—What is first of the 12 signs of the zodiac?
3—Turf.
4—What is a kind of short gaiter?
6—What is an enigmatical representation of words by figures?
7—Utah was named after what Indians?
8—What country is in extreme northwest of South America (abbr.)?
9—Kronen (abbr.).
10—Who was the Muse of music?
14—What is one of sections combined in assembling an article of manufacture?
15—What was first name of Seeger, American poet?
16—What is aluminum sulphate?
19—Who is a sea captain in "Moby Dick"?
20—What article of apparel might have a raglan sleeve?
22—What is a variety of fine-grained rock that splits into thin, smooth plates?
24—What is a long pole, pivoted to a post, for drawing a bucket from a well?
26—What is river of Germany?
27—What furnishes earth's light and heat?
28—What is name of a group of islands east of New Zealand?
29—In Stephen Foster's song, Nellie was what?
30—Luisa Tetrazzini did what to gain fame?
32—Where is Dublin?
33—In what month was Charles Kingsley born?
34—To measure.
36—What animal of cat family is found only in Asia?
38—What was Wilde's first name?
39—What is a gum resin used in manufacture of dentifrices and perfumes?
41—What is a commercial city of Texas?
42—Spiders do what?
46—Vehicle.
47—Past.
48—What was Emile Zola's nationality (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sniff, Sniff*

By LE PELLEY


IT WAS ALL SLICKED OVER SO SMOOTHLY HARDLY ANYONE KNOWS ABOUT THAT INVASION OF PLANES
WELL.. MAYBE IT WASN'T A REAL INVASION.... MAYBE IT WAS ALL FIFTH COLUMN WORK
IT'S SO IMPORTANT FOR EVERYONE TO DO HIS JOB, ISN'T IT?! .. NO MATTER HOW SMALL ——
A JOB SMALL IN NAME MIGHT BE BIG IN IMPORTANCE
OH, HUM.. NOW THAT THE EXCITEMENT'S OVER, I FEEL LIKE JUST LYING HERE... HUM ——
YOU LOOK LIKE A CONTENTED COW—
HUM .. NO WONDER ... THERE'S A DEFINITE SNIFF OF SPRING IN THE AIR !!
OH-OH — MARMADUKE WARNED ME THAT YOU MIGHT HAVE POETIC TENDENCIES !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sounds Good!*

By RODGERS

"I suppose your master is asleep," I said to my new friend as he took me around the Seminole Indian village last night—
"Master? I have no special master," he wagged, "I just belong to the village!"
"But isn't there someone whose business it is to feed you regularly and see that you get a bath now and then?" I asked.
"My goodness no!" he said, "Nobody ever thinks of giving me a bath and everyone in the village shares his food with me!"
"Hum-" I thought to myself, "That's an almost perfect arrangement!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Minor Part*

By THE HAGERS

"I WROTE A LOVELY THING," SAID JOE, "FOR ORCHESTRA AND PIANO.
YOU BE THE ORCHESTRA, WHILE I THE SOLO PART EXEMPLIFY."
JOE PLAYED FOR HALF AN HOUR OR MORE: PUT IN CADENZAS BY THE SCORE.
"WHERE DO I COME IN?" I IMPLORED. "SOON", JOE CRIED, "ON THE FINAL CHORD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Adolf to Adolf

Hitler has made a good many speeches for home consumption. But reassurance of the German people was not the major purpose of Sunday's sixty-one minutes of oratory.

The Führer has often thundered at the Kroll in order to impress a foreign audience. But not this time.

He was talking to himself.

For there are times when Hitler can bear silence no longer. With all his scorn of the "talk" of democracies, he is continually enslaved by the mesmerism of his own words. In moments of elation he must make audible his boast. In moments of depression he finds an almost physical relief in reassuring himself through his own eloquence.

So on Sunday. It was not merely to pacify the German people that he complained of the "unexpected" Russian winter. It was to alibi to himself for the failure of plans that were supposed to be prepared for everything. It was only partly for foreign consumption that he boasted that his submarine campaign has exceeded that of the first world war. It was more to restore his own faith in a scheme which, despite its successes, has failed to fulfill the Nazi expectation of an "effective" blockade of England.

So, too, one may interpret his petition to the Reichstag for a power he already virtually enjoys—to remove any official or soldier from office without legal process. He is no stranger to the method of removal by execution; he was less concerned to obtain an actual grant of absolute power than to re-clothe himself with the fiction of legality—a cloak that has been maintained since the beginnings of Naziism but which apparently was becoming increasingly frayed.

In this reading of his speech, it becomes clear that Hitler's confidence in Schicklgrüber is somewhat jaded. It need not be inferred that the German people are ready to revolt. But the speech does disclose the inherent weakness and contradiction within the German leadership. Some day the cracks will widen. And some day the armies of the United Nations will march through the gaps.

Under Military Control

The order designating the entire eastern seaboard of the United States as a military area places authority in the proper hands under the circumstances of total war. Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, who issued the order as head of the Eastern Defense Command, declares there is no intention to interfere with the lives of "the great mass of loyal Americans" or with normal economic life.

But there is increased safety for the loyal in the fact that the Army will take from civilian hands the prevention of subversive activities. It is well that the control will apply to injurious action by "any enemy sympathizer, whether enemy alien, alien of other nationality, or disloyal American," for it is obvious that loyalty to the ideals of democracy does not follow in all cases the legal lines of citizenship.

No mass evacuation of aliens from coastal areas is contemplated. Instead there will be selective removal of enemy aliens or others with the advice of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other official agencies. In addition, an immediate and highly desirable effect will be stricter enforcement of the dimming of lights along shore where these may silhouette ships for submarine attack.

So far as the handling of aliens and potential saboteurs is concerned, the system invoked has an encouraging precedent on the Pacific Coast. That situation apparently has been well handled by Army officials, but the experience indicates a need for extensive civilian assistance and co-operation. That support may also be expected in full measure on the Atlantic seaboard.

Overalls for Silver

Once again the spotlight is being played upon two pieces of legislative legerdemain which reflect little credit upon the collective acumen of American Congressmen. The laws in question are the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and the Domestic Silver Purchase Law of 1939. These statutes have resulted in the addition to Treasury stock during the last seven years of about 2,500,000,000 ounces of the metal bought at prices approximately 100 per cent above the free market level.

Now an attempt by the WPB to put some of this hitherto useless silver to work in war plants as a substitute for copper has been delayed by another Federal agency. This has prompted Secretary Henry Morgenthau to say, as he has said before, that he would like to see the silver legislation struck from the books.

There isn't much question among informed circles that the silver-buying program is a bit of economic stupidity. It has drained silver from industry; it has been harmful to China by driving it off the silver standard; it has cost the United States $1,300,000,000, and it is a source of inflation out of character with the Administration's anti-inflationary goal. The only excuse for purchasing silver is that it furnishes part of the currency base under a bimetallic money system. But that need has long since vanished. The silver absorption at 71.11 cents an ounce is a fat subsidy for some twenty-five producers in a number of western States.

This subsidy has been defended in season and out by the powerful silver bloc. Now there is perturbation among the silverites as Mr. Morgenthau promises to seek legislation to make new domestic silver available to industry at world market prices. The focusing of public attention upon this sop to special interests may help to put war production overalls on this "little Lord Fauntleroy of metals."

Can "Good Neighbor" Do It?

Just as rhetoric among the United Nations has ceased to have utility comparable with the language of action, so the era of verbal Pan Americanism is yielding before new and urgent demands.

Storm signals fly in several Latin-American capitals as the flow of promised necessities from the United States dwindles. The survey just completed by this newspaper in 18 countries of the Western Hemisphere discloses that southern leaders are beginning to ask searching questions.

Dr. Carlos Salazar, Foreign Minister of friendly Guatemala, is only one responsible official who watches export crops piling up on docks. He is only one who recalls the promise of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles at Panama in September, 1939, that ship services in the Americas would be maintained and increased.

Since no questions are raised by southern leaders concerning the desire of the United States to fulfill its promises, the problem is one of production and of organization. It also calls for bold imagination, clearing the course for new methods.

Realization by North American shipyard workers, industrialists, and the public of how acute is Latin America's need should break away the last fetters of apathy and inertia. Cut off from Europe for two and a half years, Latin America in recent weeks finds itself increasingly cut off from the United States. Individual countries have lost from 50 to 80 per cent of the trade by which they live. Heavy increases in air services do not make up for the decline in ocean shipping.

While ships are the most urgent need, this need cannot be met without a vigorous rebirth of the North American genius for organization. One of the most challenging findings in The Christian Science Monitor's survey has been the evidence of bungling, of red tape, of inefficiency, and of complacency among North Americans, as seen from the Latin-American end of the delivery line. Countries whose daily living now depends on ships and goods from the United States will measure the Good Neighbor policy in its latest phase by ships and goods delivered.

What can Brazilians or Costa Ricans or Uruguayans think when they read that even now Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, finds ship production held up by loafing, slow-downs, and a lack of steel plates?

No answer will satisfy except prompt reassertion of the Yankee genius for hard work, for streamlined business organization, and for an intelligent grasp of the factors that make these strenuous efforts vital.

The Portland Oregonian reveals that Western prospectors used to tie rocks to the tails of their burros, so that the animals could not bray at daybreak and reveal their camp to the redskins. But today certain two-legged animals of the same type cannot be restrained without a censorship.

The Lady Next Door says she is glad she has a sense of humor. Otherwise, she could not wear her new Spring hat.

To End the War in 1942?

One prompt answer to Lord Beaverbrook's plea for a second front is the intensification of R. A. F. raids. The heavy bombing of Rostock, like that of Lübeck, must have been designed to hamper German supplies moving through the Baltic to the Russian front.

Of course even heavy bombing of Nazi production and communications does not really answer Lord Beaverbrook. It can possibly delay but cannot greatly soften the blows Hitler is preparing toward the East. Air activity on the scale which combined the Rostock raid with a 600-plane movement over the Netherlands must keep many Nazi planes away from Russia. But even when combined with the brilliant forays of the Commandos, bombing raids do not constitute the kind of second front which Lord Beaverbrook believes might end the war this year.

He is talking about an invasion of the Continent in force. It is to be remembered that this invasion talk is not coming from an armchair strategist. The former head of Britain's war production effort and present Lend-Lease co-ordinator in America speaks from inside knowledge equalling that of any one man in the United Nations. He has studied Russian needs in Moscow. He isn't fooled by Hitler's quiescence. He is aware of the danger that a tremendous Nazi drive will put Russia out of the war and crush any hope for early victory.

Lord Beaverbrook declares that enough men and machines for an invasion have been accumulated in Britain. Apparently some high opinion in London considers the risks still too great. But they may soon become less than the risks of not invading. Defense of the British Isles is still vital to the whole Allied cause. But now that reinforcements are coming from America the situation is different from those desperate days when Britain stood alone. Surely some of those forces can take the offensive somewhere along the English Channel without entirely losing their value for Britain's defense.

Our Readers Say—

Laval, "Sparring for an Opening"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On Oct. 23, 1931, Pierre Laval, Premier of France since the fall of the second Tardieu Government in January, stood smiling, cane in hand, on the steps of our White House. He had come to America to discuss with President Hoover financial and disarmament questions. Beside Laval at the White House entrance was the tall, lean figure of Irwin Hood Hoover (1871-1933), Chief Usher.

"Ike" Hoover, as he was called by Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt I, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, included a photograph of the French Premier and himself in his book, "Forty-two Years in the White House." On the opposite page, 212, "Ike" recorded his opinion of the distinguished French visitor in the following three sentences:

> Laval gave the impression of one scheming, looking for something he was afraid he would not find. He was rather hesitant as to when and how he should proceed, never, however, appearing to be open or anxious in discussion. He was like a prize-fighter sparring for an opening.

More than a decade later, Pierre Laval has found another and most ominous "opening."

GEORGE L. BRADLEE

Norwalk, Conn.

Labor Sentiment in the South

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you published an article titled, "The Country Speaks: The South," to which I wish to take exception, in so far as it applies to Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

Actually, these sections are not anti-labor but they are very much anti-racketeering-labor-union leaders. Your correspondent missed this distinction. These sections are against any rule by minority, whether it be labor, capital, farmers, railroads, or any other bloc. The recent industrialization of the South may have made this section more aware of the direction in which we were headed unless labor unions are regulated and their control taken away from the racketeers and given back to the workers themselves.

This aroused state of mind is spontaneous, brought on by an accumulation of events during the past few years. An anti-New Deal feeling is gaining headway, because we feel that the New Deal is not doing all that it could do to control the situation.

Dallas, Texas — RICHARD T. BRIGHT

"A Philippines Pearl Harbor?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since December 7th, the names of brave men, MacArthur, Kelly, and now O'Hare have been lauded, and justifiably so, for reasons now well known. Should we not similarly commend The Christian Science Monitor for its courageous work in spotlighting subversive periodicals, and, more recently, for its outstanding editorial "A Philippines Pearl Harbor?"

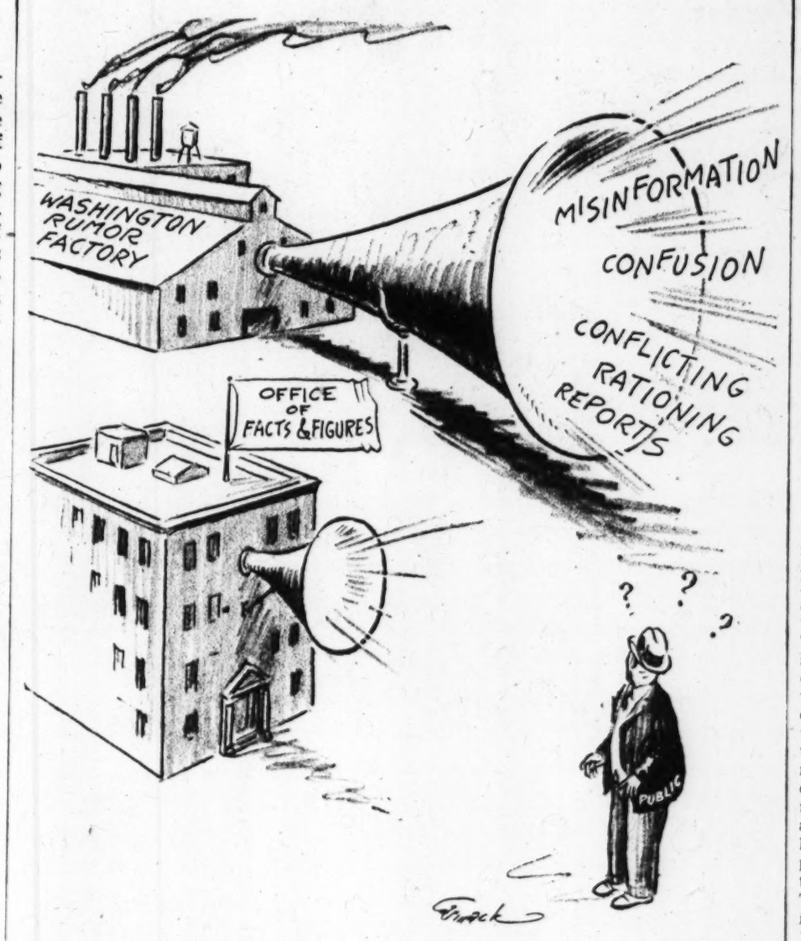
I wonder how many of us, prior to this editorial, were aware of what woefully inadequate measures to protect American possessions had been taken by the United States.

PHILIP A. FRANKEN

Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Eliminate the Interference!



Blue-Eyed Bandit From Thai

People usually speak of a Siamese cat as being something delicate and ultra de luxe. Generalizations are all right, but not where Siamese cats are concerned.

My sealpoint Siamese—cream-colored kitten with blue eyes, brown ears, socks, tail, and a perfect brown mask on his face—is supposed to be of royal origin, but you'd never know it watching him snoop around the garbage can. But look at him in repose and you know that Bella Sidney Woolf was right in saying "a Siamese cat comes within the category of sumptuous things like orchids, caviar, peaches, marble halls, pearls, and translucent jade."

Aside from being precious, a Siamese is supposed to be finicky and delicate, especially where varied temperatures are concerned. Sometimes when mine is missing I find him in the icebox, munching on the chicken wing and shaking frost from his whiskers.

Hearing of this my friends suggested I have the pirate belled. Which is all right if you want to hear bells in your icebox. But what good are they atop of a telephone pole? For you never can tell where Pete will turn up next.

He is not only unpredictable; he is determined. If he wants something I quickly give it to him or his indignant "Murraughougheeooaaee" sung out on every variation of the pentatonic scale soon has the neighbors up in arms. For there is nothing in the world quite like the voice of a Siamese cat. It is at once mournful, demanding, impassioned, pleading, and compelling. It is at least twenty times bigger than the cat, and when I hear it I am seized with but one desire—to run.

But running away would do no good. Pete is possessed of the sense of drama. On my return his anguished wails would start all over again and ring in my ears until he was obeyed.

* * *

Then there is the automobile which he loves dearly. If I get in the car without Pete he stays behind without a murmur. On my return home I find the draperies on the floor and feathers let out of my pillows. Thereafter I put the collar and leash on the cat automatically whenever I think of taking out the car. Once inside the automobile he drapes himself against the rear view window which position he maintains unless he sits on my hat or winds his leash around my Adam's apple.

He has the neighborhood dogs completely cowed, but he adores my chow. Austere and haughty, the chow is a perfect foil for Pete, who is like a handful of mercury released on a hot summer day.

Knowing that it is hard to get a chow to play, Pete tries different techniques. He ambushes him, bites his tail, throws himself on the floor feigning distress, and as soon as the chow bends down to investigate, wraps himself around his neck and bites his ears.

Ears are his favorite meat. Once a grocery boy impressed him the wrong way. Pete leaped straight on his shoulder and bit his ear. Since then the boy throws all my packages on the porch from the curbstone, which is sometimes hard on the eggs. "I wouldn't have that kind of cat for no money," he says, and when I look at the wallpaper in the hall clawed into loose strips, and the threads pulled out of my favorite chairs, I think he is right.

* * *

But in spite of his bellicose nature, Pete has never been unkind to me. In fact he is desolated if he cannot sit on my book as I read, or dip his paw in the inkstand while I write. Thwarted, he makes such outcry that I fear the neighbors will telephone and tell me to cease beating that baby.

He insists the same way about sitting on my lap. Once he jumped in my lap while I was in the bath tub, which goes to show that even water is no obstacle where a Siamese cat is concerned.

Knowing how fond he is of human company I try to have a game with him when I can. It may be tag with an additional ladder in my stockings, or a game during which he leaps at me from ambush and climbs me like a tree. He loves to retrieve a ball and his latest achievement is fetching the paper from the door.

Catnip is anathema to him. It takes a great deal of pleading to make him accept a piece of steak. Six genuflections are hardly enough to make him swallow his cereal. But he will gobble nuts and turnips, and bully my dog into giving up his share of dog biscuits—which Pete then buries in my bed, scattering crumbs all over the sheets.

I have often wondered what makes him do all this, what makes him such a delectable bundle of contradictions; for his character is an alloy of courage and cowardice, generosity and miserliness, devotion and indifference. Some Siamese cat authorities advise us to stop worrying and accept these cats as they are. Others say they are that way because for centuries they'd been pampered royal pets. Be it as it may, and even admitting that a Siamese cat is a costly nuisance (it's the overhead that counts) one must admit that it's a pretty attractive nuisance as well. In fact if you love beauty and lay your eyes on a live Siamese cat, you are sunk. To be prepared for just such an exigency begin right now on a fund to cover broken crockery, ruined stockings, and veils chewed off your friends' hats.

"But I'll never buy a Siamese!" you may say. Ah, did it occur to you that you may get one as a gift?

TAMARA ANDREEVA

Mirror of World Opinion

Vote Slackers

The Illinois primary should be a warning for the entire country. Preoccupation with war work, with spring farming, with still other things, resulted in a startling decrease in the Illinois vote. Although there are more than 4,000,000 eligible voters, only about 1,800,000 went to their polling places. This was 500,000 fewer than in the primary two years ago and 700,000 fewer than in the 1938 primary.

These voters would protest violently if the right of franchise were taken from them. Yet what right have they to it if they do not use it?—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Armed With Ideas

By Christopher Morley

A man I know went off for service overseas. He had to equip himself for at least a year and for all sorts of chances, both certain and uncertain. He left behind on his bookshelves seven little empty spaces. A stranger wouldn't know where the spaces were, but I'll tell you what had been there. The Bible, Shakespeare, St. Augustine, a pocket atlas, and Robert Bridges' little anthology "The Spirit of Man" (which had seen service in one war already), and the two great books about whales—"Moby Dick," and its natural companion about the great whale of literature, Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

I am not idiot enough to suppose that kind of Iron Ration can be standardized. These choices were singular, partly dictated by the special circumstances of a very long journey. Those books might be lost or left behind; that doesn't matter. The point is he is stronger and happier for having them in his kit. The mere fact that he knows they exist means he will never be lonely. . . .

* * *

The idea of total war came slowly to the free peoples, perhaps because free people are often lazy people. It did not take the Nazis long to realize that books are weapons as powerful as any others. The story of "Mein Kampf" is too familiar to repeat. There was once much talk about Hitler's secret weapon which would cause such devastation. Sometimes I have wondered whether it wasn't the most ingenious device of all, the exact opposite of secrecy—just telling the world precisely what he intended to do, and it sounded so fantastic no one took it seriously. Take a less familiar example: Nine years ago one of Hitler's military advisers (Ewald Banse) published a volume on the Nazi theory of war in which he outlined starkly, and even, if you will permit the phrase, with good humor, how their High Command proposed to conquer. The book was published in translation both in England and the United States, about 1934, but the publishers could not persuade more than a few hundred people to read it.

One of the earliest Nazis in literature, the brutish Caliban in Shakespeare's "The Tempest," was quick to suggest to his fascist companions (the shipwrecked Italians) that the first move to destroy the enlightened Prospero was to steal his books. "First to possess his books," insisted Caliban. It was the first stratagem of the Nazi propagandists, to burn or ban any kind of print that disagreed with them.

Talk about books is too likely to be weakened by a kind of luxurious sentimentalism that is falsely associated with the passion for literature. . . . We are all familiar with a semi-jocular and wholly affectionate nickname for the United States, "God's Country." But even as we use the phrase we know that the universal Manitou is no respecter of patriotism. God's true country is the human mind, and wars are won in the mind before they can be won in the field. When that happens, to quote again from "The Tempest," the enemy "vanishes in thunder, and enter the shapes"—the shapes of things to come, the shapes of free men speaking a free language in a world of hope and forbearance. Books, whether of knowledge or amusement or imagination, are the language of that world, the musette bag on its shoulder and the armor wherein good men have trusted.

* * *

It must have happened to many others as often to me in these past months, to think of one of the clearest and cleanest pronouncements in simple human speech. It has the magic of works spoken, which is often different from the magic of words written; and it has the highest accomplishment of art which is to win even wider ranges of meaning than its author could have foreseen. I mean Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

And I have said to myself, If only someone as troubled and sincere as Lincoln could give us a "Gutenberg Address" in honor of the service of the printed word. The name of Gutenberg, who invented movable type (the latchkey of literature), is as dramatic in the history of the mind as was that great battlefield in the history of our Union. We need a Gutenberg Address as much as we ever needed those brave words in Pennsylvania. Might it begin like this:

"Twenty-five score years ago a German workman brought forth a new idea, conceived in worship and dedicated to the proposition that men's words can travel; that their thoughts can freely communicate and multiply, and are worth preserving.

"Now we are engaged in a world civil war, testing whether that freedom of mind and word, or any other freedom, can long endure."

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